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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 68 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
24th March ...	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ...	MANTUA	10,502
7th April ...	MALWA	10,481
14th ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	11,430
21st ,, ...	NARKUNDA † ...	16,227
28th ,, ...	MACEDONIA ...	11,089
5th May ...	CALEDONIA ...	7,622
12th ,, ...	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ...	MOLDAVIA † ...	16,277
26th ,, ...	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ...	MOREA	10,911
9th ,, ...	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ...	NALDERA † ...	15,825
23rd ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	11,430
30th ,, ...	KALYAN	8,987

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
30th March	MATIANA	8,965
13th April ...	MULBERA	9,160
27th ,, ...	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ...	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ...	DUMANA	8,600
12th June ...	WARFIELD *	6,060

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA ...	6,813
28th April ...	SOUDAN ...	6,696
31st May ...	SICILIA ...	6,813
1st June ...	MALWA ...	10,941
28th ,, ...	SOUDAN ...	6,696

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th April ...	NALDERA ...	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
20th June ...	NARKUNDA	...

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Mar. ...	KARAGOLA ...	East & S. Africa 2 p.m.
22nd ,, ...	BARPETA ...	Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,, ...	VARELA ...	Busra via Karachi
24th ,,	LINGA ...	Karachi via K'war
26th ,, ...	VITA ...	Karachi via K'war
4th April ...	KARAPARA ...	E. & S. Africa.

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P. O. Box 122

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Telephone No. 1230.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalapura"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrive I.	Dep
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	19th Mar	30th Mar
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ...	5,901	29th Mar	11th ,,
Kamakura Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr
Genoa Maru.		6785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6028	14th ,,	27th ,,

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Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 15,50,000
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
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Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement, No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVRDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. er annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 26,75,162
Reserved Fund 20,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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BANKING

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Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 69,000,600
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
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Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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(AND REDUCED.)
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
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MANAGING AGENTS,
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NERVINUS possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes life full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence the powers of youthful manhood. Used in conjunction with a non-irritating external application (Organ Oil) for *local weakness* due to any cause, prepared by an elaborate and expensive process, this amazing ELIXIR of LIFE imparts all the powers of vigorous youth in a short time—an effect that can only be described as marvellous. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. It does nothing but real, permanent good—rejuvenating the entire system and improving the function of all the organs of the human body.
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For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to—
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
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INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921.	55,86,
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,000

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Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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GARTH
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C. M.

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LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY
Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest, in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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All the activities of the present age first require active body and active mind. If you lack in any or both, use our world-renowned Atank Nigrah Pills, which cost only a Rupee per tin with 32 Pills. . . . . .
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THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL.
P. O. KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

SUIT AGAINST EX-MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

The civil suit filed by the Secretary of State for India against 19 members of the former Municipal Board to recover a sum of Rs. 1,68,600 alleged to be misapplied in defraying the costs of Primary education after repudiating the control of the Government came up for hearing to-day before the District Judge, Dr. De Souza. Of the 19 members 8 were defended by pleaders while the rest were undefended.

In his opening address the Government pleader traced the history of repudiation by the former Municipal Board of the Control of the Government in matters educational beginning from the resolution of the General Board, dated the 3rd February 1921, refusing to receive the Government grant in response to the call of the Congress and the resolution of the Schools Committee, prohibiting the Government inspecting staff from examining and inspecting the Municipal schools and ending with the resolution of the Government of Bombay, calling upon the Municipality to perform its duty of maintaining and managing its schools in accordance with the rules and order of the Commissioner, appointing a Deputy Educational Inspector to perform the duty of maintaining and managing the schools.

The case has been adjourned till to-morrow

FEDERATED SHAN STATES.

A REFORM SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

A scheme for the administrative reform in the Federated Shan States provides for advisory council of ten Chiefs of Southern Shan States, five of Northern and four representatives of minor Chiefs, Commissioner Northeastern Frontier who will be Commissioner of federation and the two Superintendents of States. The council will not possess legislative powers, but except in cases of urgency will be consulted regarding necessary modifications to Acts to be extended to Shan States and will advise on budget. Provision is made for proportionate contribution from provincial funds. The Federation will possess resources vastly beyond those of individual States, the Chiefs of States will collect taxes, be responsible for law and order, maintain courts, and appoint own local officials. Mr. H. A. Thornton, I.C.S., will be first Commissioner. His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler will inaugurate, the Council at Taungyyi on 25th instant.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD VISITS NOVA GOA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NOVA GOA, Mar. 17.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd arrived on a visit to Goa this morning and are staying at the Government House, Cabo, as guests of H.E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India. During the morning their Excellencies proceeded to Ribander through the Panjim city to visit the new hospital of Santa Casa da Misericord. In the afternoon their Excellencies drove to the old city of Goa visiting the Church of Bom Jesus containing the Shrine of St. Francis Javier of St. Francis of Assissi, the Cathedral and the Church of St. Castano and also the small exposition of sacred art.

In the evening their Excellencies were entertained at a dinner party at Government House.

NOVA GOA, Mar. 18.

During the course of the morning their Excellencies, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd witnessed the training of some of the Portuguese Garrison officers at "Obstacle Jumps" and various sporting exercises and afterwards visited the Viceroy's Hall. In the afternoon their Excellencies went by launch from Panjim Bunder to Betim and thence by a motor through the sub-district of Bardez to Agoada Fort. Their Excellencies left Marmagoa, this evening, for Jagalpet Camp near Londa.

The Rajkumar of Vizianagram gave a garden party at Viziangram palace, Benares on Saturday evening to meet His Excellency the Governor.

THE
British Empire Exhibition
(BENGAL BRANCH) CALCUTTA
Patron: H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
The Exhibition will be held in the Eden Gardens, CALCUTTA at the begining of December.
THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE EXHIBITED:
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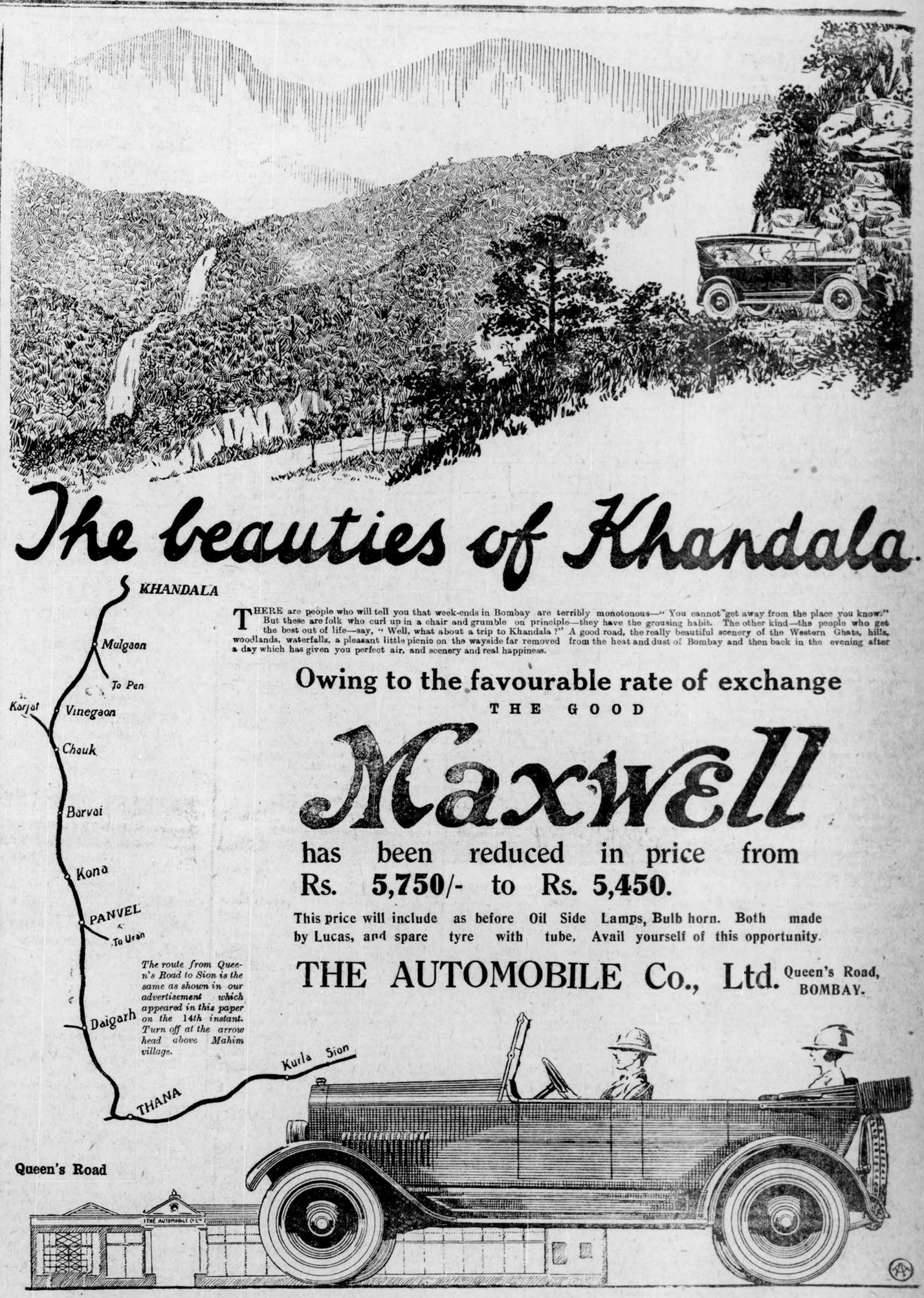
T. EMERSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
5, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.



The beauties of Khandala.

THERE are people who will tell you that week-ends in Bombay are terribly monotonous—"You cannot get away from the place you know." But these are folk who curl up in a chair and grumble on principle—they have the grousing habit. The other kind—the people who get the best out of life—say, "Well, what about a trip to Khandala?" A good road, the really beautiful scenery of the Western Ghats, hills, woodlands, waterfalls, a pleasant little picnic on the wayside far removed from the heat and dust of Bombay and then back in the evening after a day which has given you perfect air, and scenery and real happiness.

The route from Queen's Road to Sion is the same as shown in our advertisement which appeared in this paper on the 14th instant. Turn off at the arrow head above Mahim village.

Owing to the favourable rate of exchange
THE GOOD
Maxwell
has been reduced in price from
Rs. 5,750/- to Rs. 5,450.
This price will include as before Oil Side Lamps, Bulb horn. Both made by Lucas, and spare tyre with tube. Avail yourself of this opportunity.
THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd. Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Try a Bar of Godrej's Washing Soap
and see if it is not as good as and much cheaper than the best imported soaps for washing clothes.
GODREJ OIL & SOAP COMPANY.
SURTI MOHOLLA, DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.
Office Tel. No. 4938 Factory Tel. No. 3687.

BETTER ASTROLOGER.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 8 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

INDIAN GOODS FOR INDIA ONLY
ASK FOR "ANGORA" SOAP ASK FOR
INDIAN MADE
SHAMSHIR BRAND
THE BEST FOR CLOTH.
Can be had from your reliable Merchant.
Before buying see Trade-Mark SHAMSHIR on the Bar.
DEPOT—VALLE SULEMAN, Null Bazar, BOMBAY.

BLOCK-MAKING AND PRINTING
DONE BY
The Bombay Chronicle Press
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
129, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2734.

WEEKLY SALE.

For Sale by Auction:—

One Bay Waler Mare, black points, 6 years old, imported January, 1922, hunted regularly this season, on Thursday the 22nd March, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned. Private offers will be considered before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES RABBETH TWIST RING SPINDLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioners will, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers Messrs. S. Master & Sons of Bombay and Ahmedabad, sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 22nd March 1923 at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale rooms the following:—

2 Cases each 500 Rabbeth Twist Ring Spindles.

5 in. left 1 in. wharve 7/8 in. shank (of Howard and Bullough) can be used for ring and winding.

A deposit of 25 per cent shall be taken at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days of the sale.

SALE OF 31 PACKAGES WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale-rooms the following:—

By order of the Agent of the London Office and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

13 Bales each 30 piece Mercerised Cotton Brocades.

2 Cases each 10 pieces All-wool Navy Blue Serge 54 in.

5 Bales each 12 pieces Herringbone Mixture (Union cloth.)

3 Bales each 4 pieces Woollen and Cotton Overcoating 54 in.

By order of the Bank Concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. S. Ismailjee and Co.

8228 H1 I Case 10 Pieces Venetian cloth 54 ins.

By order of the Bank Concerned.

8233 No. 3/4 2 Cases each 12 pieces Belgian Tweed 54 ins.

S & T No. 8/9 2 Cases each 60 pieces coloured stripped zephyr 26 ins.

S & T No. 896/97 2 Cases each 61 pieces Twill 30/31 ins.

S & T No. 881 1 Case Nainbetter 40 ins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

Sale on Saturday, 24th March.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable Property, situate at Arab Lane, Grant Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE. AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 4224 of 1921.

Haya, widow, and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Haya and others .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Mr. Shaikh Mustafa bin Abdul Latif, Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 18th day of February, 1922, made in Suit No. 4224 of 1921, wherein Haya, widow, and others are the plaintiffs and Haya and others are the defendants, the following property will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1923, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Grant Road Cross Lane, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,441) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 484, New No. 14.002, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 6958, and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 2482 to 2491, Street Nos. 16 and 1 to 10, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Ruttonji, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Shri Venkati Sukharam Gopaldas and on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Ashimoran together with their appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner at their office, Old Agra Bank Buildings, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale on Sunday, the 25th March.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE. AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 4224 of 1921.

Haya, Widow and Others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Haya and Others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Shaikh Mustafa bin Abdul Latiff Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree, dated the 18th day of February, 1922, made in Suit No. 4229 of 1921, wherein Haya widow and others are the Plaintiffs and Haya and others are the Defendants, the following property will be put up for sale on the premises by Public Auction on Sunday the 25th March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Lease-hold Salt-Batty Ground, situate at Grant Road, within the Sub-District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 47 New Survey No. 6959, admeasuring Two Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-Nine and one-ninth (2,479 1/9) square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481 and Street Nos. 12-1-2-14 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Grant Road Cross Lane on or towards the West by the Salt-Batty ground of the charitable temples on or towards the North by the property of Ally Hassan and on towards the South by the property of Parvatibai, wife of Mohunji Purshotam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner at their office at old Agra, Bank Buildings, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COLLECTOR OF BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED FURNITURE, OLD CHINA ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Thomas Strangman, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th and SUNDAY the 8th day of April, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Mont Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, all his very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, solid silver chandelier (A. B. Savory & Sons), best old Sheffield platedware, wine coolers, etc., etc. an unique collection of solid blackwood open carved furniture, such as full size sofas and easy chairs, screens, large and small tables, etc., etc., one large brass bound chest, collection of old brass ornaments, such as rare old Temple chain, Kathiawar wedding chests boxes and vases, etc., etc. Rich Japanese 1st coloured prints by celebrated Japanese artists, water colours, collection of blue China, famille rose and famille vert, Louis XVI pattern furniture, carved chiffoniers with large mirrors, reclining chippendale couches, Beauvaise tapestry screens old English mohagany furniture, large mirror door wardrobes (zoonda) with drawers mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror back jardiniers, card tables, gramophone with records, dressing chest of drawers, glass door silver show case collection of old Arms, electric lamps and a collection of plants particularly rare cannas and hibvscus, 3 motor cars, (a) open touring 5 seater Renault with dust-proof trunk, (b) Landaulette Itala, Barker body, (c) Landaulette Darracq. All in perfect running condition.

The catalogues will be published and the property will be on view daily from the 28th March, 1923.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction No. 2, Napean Sea Road, "Nishet" House, opposite to Sir P. Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet-tone iron frame Baby grand piano, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand t. les, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, 1923, AT. 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT "MOORLEY MANSION", ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALA HILL.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, old satsuma and chinaware, marble and parian figures with pillars, rich, persian, English and Indian carpets, fancy brass and table ornaments, very richly carved, Kashmir sideboard and cabinets, electric table lamps and fans, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumb-waiters, one English chiming cloth by Dent, one French Teaching Gramophone with Exercise Books, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, corner whatnots, one sweet-tone iron frame cottage piano, one phonograph, sewing machine, English ice box, rich oil paintings and water colours, engravings and oleographs, iron single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Josts Fan, etc etc., one 12-16 H.P. five seater Humber Moto Car in good running order.

The property of C. H. M. Critchley, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Cumballa Lodge, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, and durries, tea poys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc., etc.

An Overland 5 seater Motor Car in good order.

The property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of Sayed Mohamed and Co. and on account and risk of Ebrahim Moosaji of Ahmedabad.

1 case Table Lamps.
1 case Hanging Lamps.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 DeDion Motor Car, 6 seater 15-18 H.P. 4 cylinder.

1 Daimler Motor Car, 6 seater 16 H.P. 4 cylinder.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF APPROXIMATELY 93 TONS OF LEAD.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, at the Government Surplus Property Depot by order of the Controller (Sales) and on account and at the risk of the Exchange Prospecting Coy.

Approximately 93 tons of lead.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS MURGA MILLS PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD AND BAPTY ROAD.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3752 of 1922.

On SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property at the premises, by order of Messrs. Hatimohoy Gulamnussein and Hatimohoy Abdulcader, the Receivers appointed by a Consent Order made by the High Court on the 21st December, 1922, in the above suit.

All that piece or parcel of land with the mills, buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns and offices erected thereon, situate at the North-East side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,033 (five thousand and thirty-three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the premises and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508 and 510 and bearing Collector's New Nos. 15727, 13926, 13938, 104013, 14026, and A/13925, Old Survey No. 39 and New Survey Nos. 3428, 2/6935, 6954, 2-3-3A/6952 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2540, 2541, 2555 to 2652 and Street Nos. 491 to 493, Falkland Road and Street Nos. 1-2 and 208 and 212, Bapty Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Bapty Road, on or towards the South partly by the Falkland Road and partly by the property of Liladhar Naranji, on or towards the West partly by a Masjid and partly by the property of Ardeshir Dorabji Palkhiwalla and on or towards the East by the property of Essa Khalifa.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their offices at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINNING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the concerned the following household dinning, drawing and bedroom made to order furniture the following dinning table, chairs, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room set of sofas and chairs easychairs, teapoys, cabinet, almirahs, clothes press, benches, electric table fans, and lights, timepieces, gramophone, cabinets, writing tables, leather sofas, cash boxes, Ironsafes, on stand, reclining sofas, meatsafe, dressing chest of drawers, show cases, marble table, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March 1923.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 1923, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

Brass, copper and aluminium scraps, tents I. P. Files and Walls and G. S. 160 lbs., lamp old, stoves, axespick heads, Felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas, old tin, old vices, locks, durries, silk felt, Barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, Mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, files, spanners, rags old cloths, pumps, wheels, boxes of sorts, mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, Doosotic old tanks, balances spring, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st March 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

on

Wednesday 21st March 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA.

Saturday 24th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
SAUBHADRA.

Sunday 25th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
and
Monday 26th March 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
VIRATANAYA.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
To-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
FAREWELL CONCERT
PREMYSLAV
The famous Polish Violinist
assisted by the
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA.
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 4; after 5 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A Special Attraction For One Day Only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AND
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
The World's record breaker.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE MOST LOVEABLE SCREEN FAVOURITE BOMBAY HAS KNOWN
THE FAMOUS "KID"
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest comedy creation
"TROUBLE."

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play
"KUNJAVIHARI."
(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Shrikrishna.)
will be revived shortly.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE
on
Wednesday 21st March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM,
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE.
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
Saturday 24th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
FAMILY OF THE SANYASIN.
(SANYASHACHA SANSAR,)
Sunday 25th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARDA.
BOMBAY THEATRE.
Monday 26th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
PRIDE HUMBLED.
(Manapman.)
Proprietors.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Last Instalment of the
Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Saturdays 3 Shows—3-30, 5-15, & 7 p.m.
Wednesday(Jamshed Navroz) 5 Shows—3-30, 5 15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sunday 4 Shows:— 10-30 a.m. & 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
N. B.—On Wednesday there are FIVE shows.

From 24th March
THE EVIL EYE.
This serial which was shown incomplete by thelate Star Cinema, will be shown complete from the beginning.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A GLORIOUS NOWROZ PICTURE

FROM OUIDA'S FAMOUS NOVEL.
HERE'S A PICTURE IN A THOUSAND!
THE PET OF ARAB AND FRENCH ARMIES—CIGARETTE!!

Picture countless hordes of wildly riding Arab horsemen.... sweeping across the desert's burning sands.....Priscilla Dean as a fiery, clawing pet of the French Chasseurs.....as Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in a stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill ever written.

A Marvellous Universal Drama that you will never forget!

"UNDER TWO FLAGS!"

(in 8 Reels) Starring the fascinating, exotic, wonderful

PRICILLA DEAN

in a glorious, whirling, sparkling characterization of Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the stupendous screen version of Ouida's immortal novel

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

THE PICTURE MAGNIFICENT!

as the fiery, passionate pet of the French Chasseurs—Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in a stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill ever written—

A Special Super-production specially screened for the festive Naoroz Week.
To-day four shows at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

OWING TO PUBLIC REQUEST
The Great Mythological Photoplay
VALI-SUGRIV
Will be continued for one week more—for one week only.—
Saturday the 17th to Friday the 23rd.
Adapted from Ramayana by Star Films Limited.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.
Offers this Week
THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN
A WONDROUS PROBLEM PLAY
"Woman, Maternity only will give you happiness, because a home without children is a garden without Flowers."
A BRILLIANT ROMANTIC STORY THAT WILL GRIP THE IMAGINATION AND HOLD THE INTEREST RIGHT THROUGH
CHILDREN UNDER 14 ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE
HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.
THE FASCINATING PHOTOPLAY SUPREME.
Rates as usual.—Timings as usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—FOURTH WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
10 to 12 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE—POLLARD COMIC
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY and till FRIDAY 23rd Mar. 1923.
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 13, 14, 15.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
TOPICAL and COMIC
Time and Prices as Usual

REMEMBER

SATURDAY NEXT

You have to attend Love course not the Race course

ALL HATE BUT ONE LOVES

Because

LOVE IS GOD

and that's in the

HOUSE OF HATE
HOUSE OF HATE.

Why all hate because she is loved by all and that's

PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE

Your Sweetie.

Produced by Pathe.

Supplied by M. C. Patel

AT

THE GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SMART TYPIST, knowing Gujarati. Apply ARJAN KHIMJI & CO, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R.6809.

WANTED—Applicants seeking employments to apply for Terms (enclosing one anna stamp) to KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Patenpuri Road, DELHI.
A R6873

DETECTIVE WANTED—One who is prepared to take in hand immediately a case for inquiry in Gujarat. Write to P. B. No. 3076, Mandvi, Bombay.
A R6821

WANTED—A COPPERSMITH CHARGEMAN at the Locomotive Works, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel, Pays Rs. 175 per month. Only experienced men need apply.
A 15987

ASSISTANT for Surgical Instrument and Dental Departments. Good pay to man with the necessary knowledge. Apply first to Box No. 9166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6868

WANTED.—BILL-COLLECTOR on Salary Rs. 70 p. m. plus Commission. Cash security Rs. 1,000 required. Apply sharp Box No. 9168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6871

WANTED for the Goculdas Tejpal High and A.-V. School, Bombay, an experienced GRADUATE as Principal, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 each, and five of Rs. 10 each, thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications, etc., before 31st March, to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
15898

WANTED.—youths desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs Cox & Co. to learn PITMAN'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING by Touch (Blind) System at exceptionally moderate rates from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Join early. Success guaranteed. Enrolment daily.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS the work of the Government Surplus Sales Organisation, Bombay, is greatly reduced, the services of a number of experienced Clerks and Typists are being terminated. Employers requiring efficient hands may communicate with P. O. Box 428, Bombay.
B R9145

MUSIC AND PAINTING—Lady with honours certificate, London College of Music, and proficient in Oil and Water Colour painting, desires to give lessons both at her own or pupils' residence. Particulars apply Box No. 9155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6837

WANTED.—SITUATION by energetic and Hardworking young man as Head or Assistant in Cotton Export Office, possessing good knowledge of Invoices, B/Landing I/Polices, Drafts, typewriting, also Clearing House work. Apply Box No. 9167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6869

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Pitha Street, Barber Lane, Shops and Godown.
C R6715

TO LET—AIRY BLOCKS for families, with electric fittings and water pipes in Kasta Peth, No. 81, Poona City. Apply to BURGE & SONS, Camp, Poona.
C R6847

TO LET—A nice, airy and commodious OFFICE open to the West, adjoining the National Bank, suitable for Doctors, Engineers, Merchants and Insurance or other Joint Stock Companies. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 15941

TO BE LET—For cotton waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown. Tank Street, Surtee Moholla, opposite Kondar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHOMEDALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombekar Street. No. 75.
C R6676

FOR STUDENTS and Others.—Available immediately 3 large and 3 small ROOMS, well lighted and airy. Apply to:—BOSS STOVE DEPOT, Lamington Road, Near Empress Cinema.
C R6797

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Airy large OFFICE ROOM, Medows Street, most central. Rent Rs. 65 Box No. 9159 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6863

TO LET—Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Krishna Building, Central situation, well lighted and Breezy, Electric fittings, Lift, modern sanitation also No. 20, Dalal Street adjoining Share Bazar, big ground floor, small and large rooms. Apply SETH BHAGWANDAS GOVERDHANDAS, 3, Wallace Street, Fort.
C. R.6842.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawasji Patel Street, Barber Lane, Corner Lokhani Building, Shop and Offices.
C R6716

TO LET at Andheri on Murzban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, *Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style* for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRUDIN KAMRUDIN, Murzban Road, Andheri.
C15786

TO LET—Shops, office rooms, garages, and special blocks, for lodges, hostels clubs, banks, etc, with electric installation and up-to-date sanitary arrangements in a new building situated on the corner of Benamhall Lane and Sandhurst Road with a commanding position. Please apply to SETH LWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Telephone No. 2162.
C. R.6836.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE premises, anywhere in the fort, ground floor or first floor preferred. Write with particulars to Post Box No. 661, Bombay.
D R6860

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 564, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60. 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 3825.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—9in. by 15in. by 16in. Davey Paxman Compound Steam Engine with Automatic Expansion Gear, 24 and 36 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi-Diesel Type Special Crude Oil Engines, 7 B.H.P. and 13 B.H.P., very little used Blackstone Oil Engines, new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, 9in. Centre by 16ft. Long Loudon Bros.'s Lathe. Low prices to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
K

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Four seater BRISCO MOTOR CAR in good condition and working order, thoroughly overhauled. Apply Box No. 9162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6858

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL, MUSSOORIE.

(L. Mansa Ram Hotel)

An ideal place to stay centrally situated, bright, Airy, well furnished and electric lighted, separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER, Ganesh Ind., Hotel.

Telegrams: 'GANESH MUSSOORIE'.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in proper working order with Cues, marking board and all accessories. With full particulars and lowest quotations to G. R. SURATWALLA, 94, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay 9.
P R6864

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ARTISTS! "IDEAL NAKEDNESS" 4 vols, containing 120 beautiful figures, for the first time in India, Rs. 20 set. Single volume Rs. 6 sent V. P. Only few sets left now. Apply early to Box No. 9169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6872

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fully equipped AUTOMOBILE AND ACCESSORIES SHOP situated on the Sandhurst Road with goodwill, plant, furniture. Rent of shop very cheap. Apply Box No. 9161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6857

FOR SALE—PREMISES No. 15, Tukoganj Indore, on about 3 acres of rent free, land containing one big central building, two side bungalows, two outhouses a garden and a well. Centrally situated in the very best locality in line with numerous palatial residences. Municipal water supply. Fit for Chiefs, Jagirdas, Industrialists. Price Rs. 60,000 or near offer. Apply CHATTERJEE, Indore, (C.I.)
G R6819

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT!— Trikamlal R. Desai's 4th edition of LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF for students and practitioners. Price Rs. 3. Can be had of all bonafide booksellers.
L. R.6801.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—SLEEPING PARTNERS—Oh! Capitalists, big and small please don't waste your money on speculation. Ours is best and guaranteed business Please apply to Box No. 9165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E P6866

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"AHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6573

AUCTION AT BANGALORE—Very valuable sites for shop premises on Brigade Road one of the busiest business quarters of Bangalore. Sale 5 p.m. 27th March, 1923, Plans and terms of sale on application to FRANK ABRAHAM, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
T. R.6790.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7¼ yds. x 24"). Coat length (3 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Chapli with leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6634.

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt as new...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable,	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay, Telephone No. 1228.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC in general that my servant PAHOOMAL TOPANDAS, caste Sindhi, resident Tandavadam, has absconded without my permission on 10th March, 1923 with Rs. 7,200 about in cash. He has got in his possession my power of attorney given in his name, hereby warn the public not to deal with him on behalf of me as the same Power of Attorney is cancelled and if anybody does so, will do so at his risk and consequence.

SATRAMDAS DHALAMAL,
Carnac Bridge,
Coolywada, P. O. No. 3 Bombay.
R6865

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES, EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts such as Dropping, Fly, Stripping, Reeling, Hardwaste, Sizing, Winding, Warping, Coloured waste and unserviceable stuff such as Old Ring Bobbins, etc., etc., as well as tares, and empty casks of tallow oil and China clay, will be disposed off by Public Auction in the compound of the Hongkong Mill Premises situate at Chinchpokli, Cross Lane, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S. T.). Also about 800 Boras of Dropping and Strippings of different sorts are lying uncleaned and they are to be off as they stand now in the compound.

A sum of Rs. 50 shall have to be deposited by every intending bidder with the Timekeeper on entering the Mill premises, which will be returned to the Depositor if the bid is not accepted; if however the bid is accepted, further 40 per cent. of the value shall have to be deposited on the falling of the hammer by the persons whose bid is so accepted, in which case the sum of Rs. 50 paid as deposit on entrance will be appropriated against the above 40 per cent.

As to delivery the same shall have to be taken within one month from the date of auction at such time and day as may suit the convenience of the Mill Manager and as may be directed by him from time to time, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19-3-1923. 15969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd., will be removed from No. 137, Esplanade Road, to "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", (Old Gymkhana Chambers) Nos. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on the 21st day of March, 1923.

CURRIMBHOY & CO. LTD.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1923. C15961

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd. will be REMOVED from No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, to "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", (Old Gymkhana Chambers' Nos. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on the 21st day of March, 1923.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Bombay, 15th March, 1923. C15960

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that th REGISTERED OFFICES of the following Companies, viz.:—

The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.
The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd.
The Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.
The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.
The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.
The Pearl Mills, Ltd.
The Premier Mills, Ltd.
The Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., (Registered in Hyderabad.).
The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co Ltd.
The Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd.
The Mathradas Mills, Ltd.
The Kasturchand Mills, Ltd.
The Bradbury Mills Ltd.
The Madhavrao Scindia Mills Ltd.
The Ceylon Mills Ltd.
The Currimbhoy Woollen & Silk Mills, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

will be REMOVED from No. 137, Esplanade Road, to "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE," (Old Gymkhana Chambers) Nos. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on the 21st day of March 1923.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1923. C15959

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby notifies under Rule 19 of the Rules made by the Corporation under Section 30-A of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. VI of 1922 that the Councillors mentioned below have been elected at the contested election for co-opted Councillors.

1. Mr. Mahamad Hajibhoy, M. L. A.
2. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab.).
3. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.
4. Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee.
5. Mr. Umar Sobani.
6. Mr. Navroji Manekji Dumasia, M.L.C., J.P.
7. Mr. Mangesh Anandrao Dabholkar.
8. Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), L.C.E. (Bombay), Bar.-at-Law.
9. Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England).
10. Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th March, 1923. C16011

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers in local booking travelling over 50 miles on and from the 29th March to 2nd April, 1923, available for completion of the return journey by 12 midnight on 4th April, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1923. C15939

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING, Third Floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from 26th March, 1923.

C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
19-3-1923. C16061

OOTACAMUNDS—TO LET.

ROSSMOYNE—Large commodious Bungalow, Fully furnished and fitted with electric light. Suitable for Princes or large families. Drawing-room, ante-room, dining-room, pantry, office, glazed verandah, four bed-rooms, five bath-rooms, kitchen, horse stalls, coach-house, garage, poultry house dog kennels. Rent Rs. 3,000 for season ending 1st October. Apply to the undersigned.

DASTUR & CO.,
Solicitors,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
C15986

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING, Third Floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from 26th March, 1923.

CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
19-3-1923. C16060

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a building or buildings in Bombay of the value of about Rs. 1,30,000 and yielding an annual income of 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. Apply with full particulars to the undersigned.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors,
14, Hammam Street, Fort.
C16010

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD. (And Reduced.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SHAREHOLDERS who have not taken delivery of their share certificates in exchange of share documents, are hereby requested to do so before the 20th April, 1923, after which date the certificates will be placed in safe custody at their costs.

B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
C16008

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 27th day of March, 1923, to the 10th day of April, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the year ended 31st December, 1922, payable to Shareholders registered on the 27th day of March, 1923.

Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st March, 1923. C16007

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIMJEE KADIBHAI MITHALWALLA, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or to any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of tax land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon (including such as are in the course of construction together with the bricks chunam and other building material pertaining thereto) situate, lying and being at Mahim Lower in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,698 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135, New No. 3721, Old Survey Nos. 534 and 494, New Survey No. 1831 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3401 and 3401 (2) and Street No. 865, 865 (a) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by passages, on or towards the West by the property of Sunderdas on or towards the North by the property of Jao Girgole and on or towards the South by public passage.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of March, 1923.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
C16005 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VENKATESH MUKUND KAMAT, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, unemployed ...Deceased.

Bai PADMAVATIBAI widow of Venkatesh Mukund Kamat, late of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sion outside the fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 9th day of March 1923.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C16002

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 601 of 1922.

SHA GOVERDHANDAS LALOOBHAI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) JIVANLAL MANILAL PAREKH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) MAGANLAL DULLABHBHAI DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of June, 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Twelve thousand four hundred and forty-three and pies six for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of July, 1922 certain moveable property consisting of 2 writing tables, 2 wooden cupboards, one easy chair, one Kitson light, stock of loose cardboards, two wooden stands, one large writing table, two large wooden benches, boiler and water tank, 17 wooden casks for dyeing clothes, 5 iron machines, 1 iron machine (small engine), etc, was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 3rd day of October, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1923, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) in the factory known as "Krishna Dyeing Works" at Parel Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage. Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. C16009

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MANI, widow of Sarupchand Motichand and daughter of Hirachand Devchand late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

NATHANAL MOTILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nal Bazar, outside the Fort, one of the executors of the Will of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C16006

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Leather Valve Faces will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 28th day of May, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, DeLisle Road, Jacob Circle Post,
Bombay No. 11. C16004

Kanara Vulcanizing Works.

The Best and cheapest house for vulcanizing in Bombay

STOCKS :—

H. F. VULCANIZING MATERIALS
COMPOUNDS
CANVAS, ETC.

Prompt attention will be given to executive upcountry orders at

MODERATE RATES

ALL WORKS GUARANTEED

RAMCHANDRA MANSIONS
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Jamshedi Nowroze: Bank Holiday.

Jamshedi Nowroze celebrations at the Imperial Persian Consulate, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

N. M. Wadia Charities Founder's Commemoration Day celebrations, Jehangir Baug, Government Gate Road, Parel. Sports at 4 p.m.

Jamshedi Nowroj celebrations at the West End Cinema, Charni Road, Corporators to address, 10 a.m.—Open-air gathering, Powwalla Street, Charni Road, 9-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 22.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Manockji Petit Mfg. Co. and Framji Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively.

J. N. Petit Institute Annual General Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m., English Farcical Comedy Co. Farewell performance.

Steamer Malwa, with outward mails of March 8, expected to arrive 6 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

PINTO.—On Sunday, the 18th instant, at his residence, Verla, Parra Bardez, Goa, of paralysis, Mr. J. D. Pinto, late Chief Inspector, Bombay Water Works, in his 64th year. (English and Scotch papers please copy.)

FERNANDES.—At Willingdon, Santa Cruz, B. B. and C. I. Railway, at her residence, Irene, wife of Jacob Fernandes, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 20th. Funeral will leave this evening at 5 (S. T.) for Ville Parle Cemetery. Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Wednesday), commencing from 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

JADSHEDI NAVROZ CELEBRATION.

PARSI CORPORATORS' ADDRESSES.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting of the Parsis will be held at the West-End Cinema Theatre, New Charni Road to-day (Wednesday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.), when Sir Linshaw Petit will preside and the well-known Parsi Corporators Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Hon. Mr. Phiroz Sethna, Messrs. B. N. Gamadia, J. B. Petit, H. P. Mody, P. J. Marzban, N. M. Dumasia and K. F. Nariman will give short speeches on municipal matters. Several interesting slides exhibiting views of old Bombay will be displayed. The full Orchestra Band of the West-End Cinema will be present. All Parsi families are cordially invited to attend.

OPEN-AIR GATHERING.

In the evening at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.), there will be an open-air gathering at the Powwalla Street, New Charni Road, when interesting programme of songs, wrestling, boxing and other Physical Culture sports will be gone through. Both the meetings are open for Parsi families.

REPORTED THEFT.

Messrs. Heatly and Gresham Ltd., reports to the police the theft of currency notes of Rs. 4,350 from their office on the 15th instant.

FATAL GHARRY ACCIDENT.

On Monday afternoon Suntokbai (30) was following her husband along Grant Road at Two Tanks when she was knocked down by a victoria No. 660 driven by Ugra Vaja while crossing the road. A wheel passed over her neck which rendered her unconscious. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Suntokbai when evidence was given that the gharry was driven very fast and no warning was given.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the spleen from her having been knocked down and run over by a victoria driven by Ugra in rash manner.

THE LATE MR. P. P. VAGH.

Mr. Purshottam Pandurang Vagh, Retired Superintendent of Licences, Bombay Municipality, died at Lamington Road, on Saturday. He joined the Municipal service in 1880 and rose to be Superintendent of Licences in 1911, from which position he retired in 1917. During the period of his 36 years' service he held several responsible offices in the different branches of the Municipality. He acted as Municipal Secretary for some time, and was twice selected as Assistant Census Officer by the Government for the Census of 1901 and 1911. He also carried out the census operations for the Municipality in 1906 as Chief Census Officer. Since his retirement Mr Vagh had not been in good health and after a protracted illness died at the age of 63 leaving a widow and two sons and daughters. He took a keen interest in some of the National Institution and was a leading member of the Kudal-Deshastha Gaud Brahmin community. He has left Rs. 15,000 in Government war loan securities, the interest on which is to be utilised in awarding scholarships to the poor deserving students of the community. He was one of the founders of the Kudal-Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya-Vriddhi Samaj Fund, and took an active interest in the management and advancement of the institution of which he was a treasurer and trustee for over 20 years.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Bengalee residents of Bombay will arrange a Bhajan party at the Exhibition Hall to-day (Wednesday) from 6—7 p.m.

A special day for Purdah ladies at the Khadi Exhibition is fixed for, Thursday (the 22nd instant), from 2 to 4 p.m., when the whole Exhibition will be in charge of ladies.

SIR L. ROGERS ON CURE OF LEPROSY.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 19.

Lecturing on leprosy before the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Leonard Rogers related favourable results of the treatment of the disease with Chaulmoogra on and other similar oils, such as cod liver oil and royalan oil. He said that an early case thus treated had remained free from all signs of the disease for at least five years, while the infectivity of the disease had been greatly reduced, or completely removed in a successful case. Sir Leonard Rogers added that hitherto the greatest obstacle in the campaign against leprosy had been the reluctance of lepers to apply for treatment, which had been not only unsatisfactory, but meant isolation of lepers in asylums. Now, however, this treatment was available which would both ameliorate the condition of lepers and render the disease less infective. Conditions were completely altered. Already for the first time in the long-struggle against leprosy in the Sandwich Islands, numerous early cases had come forward, in more curable stages, and asked for the new treatment, and the same all-important change was taking place in India and China.—B.O.W.

MUNICIPAL CO-OPTION.

RESULT OF BALLOT.

The following result of the poll electing ten co-opted members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was declared, on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. R. P. Masani, the presiding officer at the Municipal Office:—

1. Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy Lalji.
2. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.
3. Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale.
4. Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji.
5. Mr. Umar Sobani.
6. Mr. Naoroji Dumasia.
7. Mr. Mangesh Dabholkar.
8. Mr. Joseph Baptista.
9. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
10. Mr. R. M. Bhatt.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF POWERS TO MUNICIPALITY.

The report of the Committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the Bill relating to the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality, says:—The provisions of the draft Bill received from Government followed with slight alterations those of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the City of Bombay Improvement Act and were intended to confer upon the Corporation certain of the rights conferred upon the Board, while a specially constituted Committee of the Corporation called an "Improvement Committee" the constitution and procedure of which were to be similar to that of the Municipal Standing Committee was to carry on, subject to the control of the Corporation, the work of the Improvement Trust. It was also intended that the Commissioner should be, in relation to the work of City Improvement, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation but that a special officer, called the Deputy Commissioner (Improvement) was to be appointed to assist him in the work.

The Committee referred this Bill to a Sub-Committee of theirs with instructions to revise it on the lines given to them, the main features of which were that the Municipal Commissioner should be an ex-officio member of the Committee and that there should be a Chief Executive Officer for the Improvement Committee independent of the Municipal Commissioner. The Sub-Committee, in the course of their revision, thought it necessary to redraft the whole Bill which is appended hereto. The Committee have very carefully considered, in consultation with the Commissioner, the revised draft Bill submitted by the Sub-Committee and beg to recommend that it be approved and submitted to Government as embodying the views of the Corporation in the matter, with a request that Government will be pleased to undertake legislation accordingly at an early date.

The Sub-Committee were also asked to report on the draft Section 42-A of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, regarding demolition of obstructive buildings, received with the letter from the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 6948, dated the 9th June 1921. They have reported that they do not approve of the draft Section but the Committee are still considering this Section and will submit a separate report on it later on. They recommend that Government be requested not to delay the passing of the main Act on that account.

PORT TRUST AND INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to the members of the Chamber:—

I have to inform you that in accordance with Rule No. 3 of the Rules framed for the election of five representatives of the Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust, one must be the representive of the Cotton section, one of the Piecegoods section, one of the grain and seed section, and two of the general section. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., being the only candidate for representing the cotton section, has been declared elected in accordance with Rule 5 of the Chamber's rules for the election of the Port Trustees. The following gentlemen have declared their candidature for the remaining three section:—

PIECEGOODS SECTION.

Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, and Mr. Jethmal Narandas.

GRAIN AND SEEDS SECTION.

Mr. Chhotalal Kilachand, and Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napoo.

GENERAL SECTION.

Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Ishwardas Lakshmidas, Khusal Talaksey Shah, Laxmidas Rowji, Gulabchand Devchand, Girjashanker B. Trivedi, Hansraj Pragji Thakersy and Lalji Naranji.

Friday the 23rd March 1923, has been fixed for the election of representatives of the above mentioned three sections when the election will be carried on in accordance with Rule 8 of the rules for the election of Port Trustees by the Chamber, which please note.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY.

On Wednesday evening a motor lorry with a number of labourers was proceeding from Colaba towards Carnac Road when near the Carnac Bridge one of the labourers named Deoba Laxaman (35) tried to alight while the lorry was in motion. He fell on the left side of the lorry and the rear wheel passed over him. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died.

At an inquest held by the Coroner a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM POISONING.

On Monday morning Pragsambai Peter (60) residing with her son at Benjamin Peter at Belasis Road was found lying unconscious in her bed breathing heavily. On the advice of a doctor she was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died the same afternoon as a result of opium poisoning.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Pragsambai on Tuesday when evidence showed that the deceased had disagreement with her daughter-in-law about children and other family matters. The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium apparently self-administered.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION IN LAHORE.

Mr. D. Chamanlall wires from Lahore:—The third session of the All-India Trade Union Congress meets at Lahore on 24th March. Deshabandhu Das will preside. The first day's meeting will be devoted to the report of the General Secretary, address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Presidential address. At second day's meeting important resolutions affecting the rights and organisations of Labour will be discussed. All sympathisers with the just claims of exploited workers and peasants of India are invited to attend. Pandit Motilal has arrived and in the course of the next few days several other leaders are expected. The session promises to be a great success.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

M.Lc. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the M. Sc. examination:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Madhavlal Sukhlal Shah.

PASSED.

Gangadhar Moreshwar Adhikari.
Mahadev Dattatraya Avasare.
Darasha Ruttonji Enti.
Mohanlal Harilal Ghadiali.
Kantilal Maganlal Sheth.

Mr. Madhavlal Sukhlal Shah wins the Moos Medal and the Sir P. C. Ray special Prize.

LL. M. EXAMINATION.

Passed in Class II:—

Purushottam Balkrishna Sathe (Branch I).

Mohamad Kalandar Ally Khan (Branch II)

Gangadhar Sitaram Bramharakshas (Branch IV).

M.D. EXAMINATION (Medicine Branch).

Passed:—

Pranjivan Manekchand Mehta.

M. S. EXAMINATION.

Passed:—

Ramkrishna Pandurang Koppikar.

Mr. Koppikar wins the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship.

PREMISES TO VACATE ON EXPIRY OF LEASE

BEFORE PRATT J.

Krishnaji Trimbak Dongre ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
Chimanlal Nagindas Gajar ..... Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff who is the manufacturer of a well-known patent children's tonic known as "Dongre's Balamrit". The defendant is a carriage builder and a motor repairer and has a show room on the ground floor of the plaintiff's premises at Lamington Road. The plaintiff filed this suit for possession of the portion of his premises in possession of the defendant on the ground that the premises were let to the defendant on a lease for ten years and that the period of the said lease expired on 30th January 1923, the plaintiff now wanted the premises for his own use for the purpose of manufacturing his patent medicines as he was at present in hired premises at Girgaum Road, and they were not quite suitable for his requirements. He therefore, relied on Sec. 9 of the Rent Act.

The defendant contended that the lease did not expire till March 1923 and further that the plaintiff's requirements were not bona-fide or reasonable. At the request of the parties his Lordship personally went and inspected the premises in suit as well as the premises where the plaintiff was at present carrying on his work.

On the evidence his Lordship held that the lease expired in January 1923 and that the plaintiff's requirements were reasonable and bona-fide and ordered the defendant to vacate the premises on or before 31st May 1923.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Judah and Soloman appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lalji instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas appeared for the defendant.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The market opened quiet for jute shares both Howrah and Clive had sellers with rates receding on the previous day's closing quotations. In the hundred rupee stocks there was hardly anything doing. Cottons did not show any practical change in the absence of enquiry. Coals had a few deals with rates showing almost no variations. In the miscellaneous section no change of any importance has taken place. Teas remain strong with advancing prices paid for those stocks in which transactions have been registered. Imperial banks have marked a rise of twenty points. The feature in Government securities has been the rise of one rupee in 3½ per cent. paper. War bonds have also shown considerable appreciation all along the line. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 61/6. 5 per cent War Loan 1945-55 93, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 102/6.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla 71, Imperial Bank 1325, Calcutta Industrial Bank 5 discount.

Cotton:—Dunbar 238, Elgin Mills 212, Keshoram 7.

Jute:—Clive 33/12, Gourepore pref 85/8, Howrah 42, National 276/8, Reliance 47/4.

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 15/4, Bhalgora 13/6, Burra Dhemo 5/8, Sendra 19, Standard 67/8.

Miscellaneous —C P Cement 3/14, Peaces Slipway 1/4, B I Corporation ord 7/10, B I Corporation def 11/4, Indo-Burma Tin 6/14, Madan Theatres 4/10, Purneah Rice 5, Spences Hotel 13, Bengal-Assam Steamship 7 per cent, pref 62, Samastipore Sugar 10, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 65/8.

Tea:—Banarhat 106, Borrukhuri 24, Bishnauth 21.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and three-thirty-two pence.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Earl of Cavan accompanies their Majesties to Italy and afterwards proceeds to Warsaw arriving on May 15th. He spends four days in Poland returning the visit of General Zegorsky to London in October last.—Reuter.

Rio-de-Janerio.—It is estimated that the production of Brazilian rubber in 1923 will be thirty thousand tons. British and American interests are trying to acquire the major portions and the latter are negotiating with a view to acquiring the most important rubber plantations in the Amazonas.—Reuter.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that the various European Chambers of Commerce in this country are carrying on a concerted propaganda to prevent any reconsideration of the Exchange question. The Associated Chambers of Commerce passed a Resolution at their last Annual Meeting urging that

no alteration of the nominal ratio will be of any advantage to India until world conditions become more stable and until the internal finances of the country have been put on a sound basis,

Then comes along Sir Montague de Webb with an interview at Delhi in which he said that although he considered that the rupee should be stabilized nearer 1 sh, than 2 sh. he was fully in accord with the above policy of no alteration yet and we now find the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce airing similar views. He tells us that

when the American Exchange is back again at 4.86, when a settlement in the real sense of the word of the Reparation Problem has been achieved when the Mark Exchange has ceased to vary daily by thousands of points . . . . then only shall we in his opinion be in a position to cry aloud to the powers that be to reexamine our Exchange and Currency System.

May I ask these gentlemen whether any other countries in the Empire are deferring action similarly? Is not England itself straining every nerve to get back to the pre-war par and has not the New York cross rate shown the greatest strength precisely when the Mark Exchange was wildly moving up from 22,000 to 220,000 to the £. Then why should we alone wait and do nothing? Mr. Nelson admits that there is still a great deal of speculation—a great deal too much in fact—and anything approaching stability would be the mortal enemy of the speculator and the jobber and it is, therefore, all the more surprising that his Chamber and other Associated Chambers prefer to perpetuate the present conditions which make all trade a gamble. We may well ask why. Do these Chambers still really hanker after a 2 sh. rate but are afraid to say so openly in view of the disastrous failure of the attempts made so far to establish that rate. Our new Finance Member has frankly admitted in his recent Budget speech that the attempt to stabilise the rupee at 2 sh. had failed and that looking back we were able to say to-day that the attempt was an almost impossible one. Then why do we keep that impossible ratio on the Statute Book?

Sir Basil Blackett while making the above admission of failure to establish the 2 sh ratio still tells us in his Budget speech that the time has not yet come for a new attempt to fix the rupee whether at 1sh. 4d. or 1sh. 6d. or any other figure. This talk coming from the Secretary of the Royal Commission of 1913 (The Chamberlain Commission) is to say the least surprising and I would beg to remind Sir Basil Blackett that the Commission came to the following weighty conclusions:—

The Establishment of the Exchange value of the rupee has been and is of the first importance to India (para 223, i.)

The history of the last 15 years shows that the Gold Standard has been firmly secured without gold in active circulation (para. 223 IV.)

Was the Commission honestly of opinion that the Gold Standard had been secured or did it put forward such conclusion merely to delude the Indian public that insisted on a real gold standard? If the former, then what was the unit in this Gold Standard and why do we now want to set it aside? Has any other Gold Standard country changed its unit notwithstanding all the turmoils of war and its aftermath through which we have been passing? Then why should it be considered absolutely necessary for India to do so, particularly in view of the fact that India's commercial and financial opinion is solidly against it?

I am very much afraid that all this talk of the time being not ripe is merely an attempt to "save face" and I would strongly urge the new Finance Member to courageously retrace the steps taken 3 years ago and revert to the *status quo ante* and make our statutory gold unit 7.53 grains of gold as it was till 1920. Exchange can then be left to take care of itself exactly as now and we shall see it stabilise itself long before Germany and Aust[illegible] are out of their currency muddle.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON,

Bombay, March 20.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN."

It cannot be said that "Come out of the Kitchen", the comedy produced by the London Farcical Co. at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night, was a great success, although the company worked hard to make it so. The audience, which was not large, was singularly indifferent and unresponsive. The company certainly deserved much better support. The setting of the play is Virginia, where a millionaire from the North, Burton Crane, rents, for a short season, the old family house of the impoverished Daingerfields. Mr. Crane is very exacting, and, on the eve of his arrival with a few guests, it is discovered that the staff of new servants have not arrived. Olivia Daingerfield sees a way out of the quandary. With the help of her sister and two brothers she suggests that they should carry on with the work of the house until the servants arrive. After some demur all agree. Olivia adopts an Irish brogue and becomes the cook. Paul is an imposing butler, but Elizabeth is only an indifferent housemaid, while as handy-man, Charles is an utter failure. Things go on fairly smoothly for the first day, Olivia is a splendid cook and appetising dishes cover a multitude of other shortcomings. Then Charles is dismissed for threatening one of the guests with violence for attempting to kiss cook. Elizabeth soon follows him, and then the services of Paul are dispensed with, leaving only Olivia, alias Jane Ellen the attractive young Irish cook. Burton Crane soon discovers the correct position of affairs and he is so charmtd with Olivia that he offers her his hand and heart.

The brunt of the work fell on Miss Jane Comfort as "cook" and Mr. W. Barnes as "Burton Crane." They were well supported by Mr. A. Higginson as "Paul", Mr. S. Geach as "Charles" and Miss D. Revett as "Elizabeth" in addition to Mr. D. J. Williams Mr. E. Randall; Miss C. Burdett; Miss M. Charlton and Miss M. Rayner.

Mention must be made of the chic millinery by Madame Rose, Bombay.

MILL OWNER'S ASSOCIATION.

LABOUR SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following facts in reply to the letter from the Secretary Ahmedabad Labour Office which appeared in your columns on the 14th March.

The Labour Union Secretary admits in his letter that on the 4th December 1922 the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association communicated to him its resolution urging for a substantial reduction in the wages of operatives. It is now more than 3 months since that was done and it was obviously unnecessary for millowners to wait for such a long time or even to communicate the above resolution to the Labour Union in case they desired to decide the reduction issue themselves. In fact they tried their best to confer with the Union but the latter remained obdurate and in reply to a request for the name of a Labour representative to sit on the arbitration Board the Union informed the Millowners' Association on the 23rd December as follows:—"*You presumed that we desire arbitration* and on this *assumption* proceeded to call on us to suggest names of representatives. *In this case we required nothing* and therefore had no need to express *any such desire.*"

The above would clearly show as to who wished to avoid arbitration. The Union also tried the device of appointing absentee arbitrators e.g. Principal Dhruva who was ill at Benares; and subsequently when its President Ben Ansuya Sarabhai was nominated as arbitrator on 28th December she did not care to proceed with the work till the middle of February. After exhausting the patience of millowners in the above fashion the Union hit upon the device of demanding an arbitration deed to be signed by the President of the Association. Such a deed has never been demanded by the Association while accepting arbitration on a number of labour demands. The main objection to a formal deed in writing was that on its own admission, the Union did not represent even a third of the total number of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad while the Association has all Ahmedabad mills, except three, on its list. The operatives of very few mills are said to be all on the Union and it did not undertake the responsibility of calling upon operatives of all cotton mills affiliated to the Association to accept the Arbitrators' Award in the matter of reduction. Thus while trying to escape from responsibility it wanted one-sided agreement from the Association. The unreasonableness of the demand was explained to it and it was asked to get the reduction question settled by Arbitrators or by a Sir Punch before the end of February. But the Union persisted on a deed and further raised many fresh issues for Arbitration along with the question of reduction. One of these required the re-examination of all past awards. Such tactics of the Union led millowners to the conclusion that it was useless to waste further time in the hope of any amicable settlement with the Union and they were constrained to resolve on a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages of their operatives in general. I now leave it to your readers to determine which party is to blame for failure of settlement through arbitration.

Captain Sassoon the leading Millowner of Bombay recently observed that for the last six months mills have practically made no profits and Ahmedabad which had paid the highest increases in the Presidency to operatives during the war and thereafter could not afford to continue the same wages even when there are no profits and the prices of necessities have declined. The 20 per cent cut now made here does not leave the local operative worse off than his fellow workers elsewhere in the Presidency and considering the rise in the cost of living in Ahmedabad he will still get about 10 per cent more than what he is entitled to claim over his pre-war wage.—Yours, etc.

I. H. DESAI,
Secretary Millowners' Association,
Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, March 16.

The following is the resolution re-reduction in wages adopted unanimously by the General Board of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association on the 8th March 1923 and confirmed on the 19th March 1923.

Resolution:—

That the General Board of the Association considered the representation from members for reduction in wages on the 2nd December 1922, and unanimously resolved that in view of the marked decline in the cost of living and the continued depressed condition of the local textile industry the wages of operatives should be substantially reduced; that the Managing Committee was directed to take necessary action to give effect to the above resolution at an early date; that the Labour Union was immediately informed of this decision and given an opportunity to have the question settled through arbitrators; that Miss Ansuya Sarabhai, the President of the Labour Union, who was elected by the Union in December to arbitrate on the question along with Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh did not begin the work and remained out of Ahmedabad for reasons of health till the middle of February after which again the Union tried to depart from the established procedure and insisted on a deed of arbitration to be signed by the President of the Association; that the Union having also insisted upon the insertion in the arbitration deed of conditions such as the strict observance of all past final Awards alleged by it to have been left unobserved in a few mills before the operation of the new Award; settlement of the question of interpretation of a paragraph in the last Bonus Award prior to entering upon fresh arbitration; minimum wages along with a sliding scale above the minimum wage according to the profits of mills and further time limit of six weeks to three months for the consideration of the question by the arbitrators, after which the matter to be referred to a Sir-Punch in case of disagreement; that no notice having been taken of the resolution of this Board to have the question of reduction in wages settled by the arbitrators or by a Sir-Punch by the end of February; and that in view of the Union having refused even to supply the data demanded by the Association to ascertain the names and number of mills fully represented by the Union it is resolved:—

(1) That the wages of employees in all the departments in local cotton mills should be reduced by one-fifth from the first Hapta beginning from or after the 1st of April 1923, subject to the condition that members of the office staff, supervising staff and such skilled employes who have not been granted increases at uniform rates in the past by any resolution of the Association should be excluded from the above scale of reduction; (2) that members should put up notices on their notice Boards on the 15th of March 1923, informing their employees of the scale of reduction specified in clause (1);

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, March 20.

Details:—

THE BAHREIN PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

Mr Abdulla Mana's PRIAL 8-0 Raymond ... 1
Mr. T M Goculdass' STABILITY 8-13 Owner 2
Rajamohamed Vazier's LUCKNOW 9-3 Harrison ... 3
Abbas Affendi's CABLE 9-3 Oomerkhan ... 0

THE BEIRUT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

General Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's MUNDOOR 8-0 (car 8-11) Buckley ... 1
Mr Ahmad's MABHIR 7-6 (car 7-11) Morris 2
Hakim M Mohmed's RANGOON 8-3 Meekings ... 3
Mr Abdulla Mana's FIRJAH 9-9 Raymond 4

THE BEVERLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt Raja Suryapal Singh's OLIVER TWIST 9-7 Meekings ... 1
Messrs Patel and Harrison's STEEL BLUE 12-7 Morris ... 2
Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION 7-5 Meherjee ... 3
Mr Hoyt's DISCARDED 9-5 Easton ... 0

THE GALSTAUN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's SOMALI 8-0 (car 8-1) Buckley ... 1
General Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's LADY RITA 7-4 Meherjee ... 2
Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE 9-2 Morris ... 3
Mr B N Bhargava's SUNLINE 7-7 (car 7-8) Meekings ... 4

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Vernon's CALIFORNIA 7-12 Harrison 1
Messrs Isfani and Shroff's BAHADOORJUNG 8-7 Meekings ... 2
Mr T Harrison's REEMAN 7-13 Morris ... 3
Raja Sripal Singh's RAINBOW 7-0 Oomerkhan ... 4

THE BEIRUT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

Mr Kashi Charan's GREY ROSETTE 9-2 Ritchie ... 1
General Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's SUNFLOWER 8-9 Buckley ... 2
General Nawabzada Obaidullakhan's RED PRINCE 8-4 Trahan ... 3
Raja Sripalsingh's LIGHTNING 8-7 Raymond ... 4

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

At 9 o'clock this morning Drake's Drum and Aolare scratched from Lincolnshire. George Lowe scratched at 10 on Saturday evening. Pirnwinder and Southampton scratched from the Grand National at 9 to-day. The trainer states that Gerald L. will be scratched to-day.

ALTERATIONS.

Alterations in starters for Lincolnshire Handicap are given below. (They should be compared with the list issued by Reuter on Sunday):—

Port Royal (G. Walsh.)
Foundation (T. Morgan.)
Tregenwell (Collins.)
Dry Toast (Jelliss.)
Victory Speech (K. Robertson.)

BETTING.

Latest betting on Lincolnshire is:—
100 to 8 against Roman Bachelor, Argo.
100 to 6 against Westmead.
20 to 1 against Blackland, Royal Alarm.
22 to 1 against Precious.
33 to 1 against Tomahawk, Monarch.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Betting on the Grand National are as follows:—

9 to 1 against Forwarned, Arravale.
100 to 7 against Conjuro the Second.
15 to 1 against Liberetto.
100 to 6 against Taffytus, Sergt. Murphy.
22 to 1 against Shaunspadah.
25 to 1 against Punt Gun.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the Association Football Cup Replay on Monday, West Ham beat Southampton by one goal to nothing at Aston Villa.

In Second Division, Sheffield Wednesday (three) beat Leeds (one).—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CASH BALANCE.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

Cash balance of the Government of India (in thousands of rupees).

In District Treasuries—3,53,99, 30th Nov. 1922; 3,45,27, 31st Dec. 1922; 3,81,91, 31st Jan. 1923; 3,93,87, 28th Feb. 1923.

With the Imperial Bank of India—13,24,86, 30th Nov. 1922; 14,15,75, 31st Dec. 1922; 18,19,83, 31st Jan. 1923; 17,61,95, 28th Feb. 1923.

Total 16,78,85, 30th Nov. 1922; 17,61,02, 31st Dec. 1922; 22,01,74, 31st Jan. 1923; 21,55,82, 28th Feb. 1923.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 21, 1923

AN UNAUTHORISED REPORT.

Somehow or other "The Statesman" of Calcutta has got hold of a document which we have the best authority for stating was never submitted to the Central Khilafat Committee at all, and has published "a translation of a considerable section" of it with this introduction

"Budget retrenchment is in the air. So much so that the Khilafatist movement has had its own Retrenchment Committee composed of five eager Khilafatists engaged in ascertaining how the Central Khilafat Committee spends its subscribers' money. We publish to-day a translation of a considerable section of their report and we recommend the perusal of it to those who have subscribed to the Khilafatist movement in the past; to those who are still foolish enough to contemplate subscription to the Tilak Swaraj Fund in the future; and to all those amateurs in accounts who imagine that Government departments have said the last word in all that relates to extravagance. From the translation it will be observed that, unlike the Secretariat officials in all Government departments, the paid officials of the Central Khilafatist office did not place themselves at the ready disposal of the Khilafatist Retrenchment Committee. They were advised of the Committee's impending arrival but were absent when the Committee arrived. And "a strange sight" met the Committee's view. "Everything" they write "was undefined and unfixed. ..... A large band of men in the shape of office-bearers and staff has been collected in one place, to govern whom there are no rules and regulations. The result of this freedom is that there is confusion, extravagance and waste of time and energy in every branch of the office. We could not check the income as we had no means at our disposal. No estimate of expenditure or budget was ever prepared; neither was sanction ever obtained from the Working Committee, nor were any accounts of expenditure presented before it. The President and Secretaries spent as much money as they wished. It was considered a crime to keep any detail of expenditure or bills and receipts connected with it."

The last sentence is to our mind a conclusive proof that the document published by "The Statesman," from whatever source it emanates, cannot be taken seriously. For this is not a report on the conduct of Khilafat business of the last twelve months when all the chief men of the movement, whom the people loved and trusted are in prison, but also of the first months of the movement when it was conducted by those very men. We all know that they were not business men, but we also know that they were honourable men and although we can easily believe that expenditure was on a lavish scale and accounts were not regularly kept, we know that not a man among them had a selfish or a surreptitious purpose and certainly not one of them would have considered it "a crime to keep any detail of expenditure or bills and receipts connected with it." And the work done and the money actually sent to the funds for which it was collected are sufficient witness to their zeal and energy.

As for "those amateurs in accounts," referred to by our Calcutta contemporary, "who imagine that Government departments have said the last word in all that relates to extravagance," we would say that this is not a question of a Government department but a Government—the magnitude of the Khilafat organisation justifies the term—and that the expenses of such a work of organisation, propaganda and administration as that done by the Khilafat Committee in the first two years of its existence, if done by Government would not have been a matter of lakhs but of tens of crores of rupees. "Of the one and a half lakhs," we read, "ostensibly spent on central propaganda during two and a half years, no light whatever can be thrown on the destination of Rs. 50,000, while information concerning the rest shows that much of it was paid to various 'gentlemen' of uncertain nomenclature." Well, everybody knows that in every Government department—at least in England—there are items which cannot be named, there are losses, there is waste, but that they have a regular heading under which such items of expenditure or waste or loss are entered. In one department that we know the heading is or used to be "consumed," which heading is accepted by the auditors and all concerned. The Central Khilafat Committee having no tradition of deceit, no such "system of accounting," and no business training, had recourse to no such camouflage. It merely kept a note of each disbursement or loss. Before we share the horror of "The Statesman" at the fact that "in the first 10 months of 1922 the kitchen at the central office spent Rs. 6,557," we should like to know how many mouths it fed daily. In the same way, we cannot feel amazement at the dimensions of the Secretary's travelling allowance, till we know that on his travels he did not supply the needs of a few of 20,000 or more Khilafat workers throughout India who, having given up their means of livelihood, looked to the Khilafat organisation for their daily bread. "The Statesman" concludes: "If a friendly Khilafatist Committee has ascertained so much in regard to the relatively small sums collected and expended by the Khilafatist (sic) Committee what might not an expert auditor divulge concerning the crore of rupees collected and disbursed by the larger Congress organisation?" Thus, the object of the whole deblateration is made clear. It was not a *friendly* Khilafatist Committee, we conjecture, but a disaffected sectional committee; and it ascertained nothing whatever, since the report in question is entirely unauthorised. It consists of allegations against the whole organisation of the Khilafat Movement which, we contend, in view of the magnitude of the movement and the figure of expenditure, do not amount to a bill of beans. We are aware of something seriously wrong in the Khilafat movement; and that is that large sums of money, lying with the President, have not been sent to Turkey. It has nothing to do with methods or expenditure. To accuse the whole Khilafat movement, from the outset, is thus to divert public attention from the real trouble, and that we suspect to have been the object of the "friendly" Committee, which we hear conducted its investigation without the assistance or cooperation of one of the 'gentlemen,' whose names are appended as those of signatories to this so-called report. And in the report itself it is admitted that it was drawn up without the help of the accountant or the secretaries. What the Tilak Swaraj Fund has to do with the matter, even in the imagination of "The Statesman," we cannot conceive.

THE TRAMWAY SUIT.

The citizens of Bombay have reason to congratulate themselves on the result of the Tramway case, judgment in which was prounced by Justice Mulla on Monday. For the effect of the judgment is that the proposal regarding the raising of the tramway fares will not be discussed by the present Corporation, the majority of whose members, for reasons best known to themselves, have, in this matter, taken up an attitude which is opposed to the views and the interests of the citizens of Bombay. The citizens of Bombay are aware under what circumstances a Committee of the Corporation, with the casting vote of its chairman, approved of the recommendations of the Commissioner for enhanced fares and how an attempt was made to rush the report of that Committee through the present Corporation, which does not represent the City, before the new and more representative Corporation met. It is this attempt which has fortunately been defeated by the rare public spirit shown by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman to whom the citizens of Bombay owe a debt of gratitude. The report of the Committee was first placed before the Corporation on February 15, when Mr. P. J. Murzban proposed that it be approved and adopted. On that day, however, no decision was arrived at and the meeting was adjourned to February 19, when Mr. Gulabchand moved an amendment that the consideration of said report should be postponed till April 1, when the new Corporation would meet. Dr. D. B. Master, who presided at the meeting, declared that the amendment was carried by a majority. A poll was, however, demanded by Mr. P. J. Murzban, Dr. Cursetji and two others. The result of the poll was that 17, including the Chairman, had voted against the amendment and 17 for the amendment. Dr. Master, who had as chairman an additional or casting vote, exercised such vote against the amendment and he declared that the amendment was lost. The path was thus made smooth for the majority of the Corporation to carry out its intention of defying public opinion and sanctioning the increased fares and at its next meeting it duly proceeded to consider the Committee's report. In the meanwhile, Mr. Khursed F. Nariman moved the High Court for a declaration that having regard to the fact that 6 out of the 17 councillors who have voted against the amendment were disqualified from voting, the declaration by the Chairman that Mr. Gulabchand's amendment was lost was invalid and that the amendment was duly carried, and for an injunction restraining the Corporation from acting upon the said declaration of the Chairman. The defendants while denying that the six councillors were so disqualified, contended that 2 councillors who voted in favour of the amendment were not qualified to vote. We do not wish to go into the details of the case. It is sufficient to say that His Lordship has found that 16 councillors voted for Mr. Gulabchand's amendment and 15 against it and that, therefore, the Chairman was not entitled to give his casting vote and he was wrong in declaring the amendment as lost. His Lordship has also decided that the amendment must be taken as carried and has restrained the defendants from doing any act inconsistent with the amendment, that is, from proceeding further with the consideration of the Tramway Committee's Report. The resort to intervention of a Law Court in the affairs of a representative body like the Corporation can hardly be regarded as desirable alike from the point of view of the prestige of such bodies and of the public they represent. Public opinion alone must be the ultimate guide so far as these bodies are concerned. Unfortunately the present Corporation has sought to defy public opinion and has violated the fundamental canons of democratic institutions. It has thus richly deserved the blow to what little of prestige that has survived its anti-democratic ways. We trust the lesson of the recent happenings will not be lost on these members of the present Corporation who have secured seats in the new Corporation.

DEFERRED REBATE SYSTEM.

The Bill "to provide for the prevention of deferred rebates" which Mr. T. V. Sheshagiri Iyer is to sponsor in the Legislative Assembly ought to be an easy success if the authorities in India really have the interests of the country at heart. By the deferred rebate system no shipper dare call his goods his own to offer to whatever carrier he pleases; since every year he automatically accumulates with the ship-owner a certain amount rebated from the freight charged in the first instance, but agreed to be returned if no other ship-owner is given the business during the period by the shipper, which would be wholly forfeited if a breach of this agreement occurs. The system has been built up mainly, if not wholly, in the advantage of the ship-owners; and has been maintained by general agreement by conference amongst the principal lines of steam-ship services for the allocation of the trade of different centres and countries among themselves. Mr. Sheshagiri's bill aims at breaking the system in the interests of the shipper. Quite recently the Australian Government, with its own line of steamers and intending to do its own carrying trade as a Government venture, announced a cut in the rates and thus made a frontal attack upon the whole system of rebates which promised to break it up altogether. The Commonwealth Government, however, obviously considers discretion to be the better part of valour, and has come to terms with the Conference Lines; so that the findings of a British Imperial Shipping Committee, expressly appointed to discuss this question, are of relatively second rate importance. The shippers, however, have complained of a monopoly engendered by the system that hangs like a deadweight from their necks. The Royal Commission on shipping Rings of 1909 had recommended, as the best means of fighting the shipowners' monopoly, the formation of shippers' association; and the latest shipping committee has re-echoed the recommendation. But we in this country can scarcely depend upon such a frail instrument; and, if the African and Australian Governments have found it necessary to prohibit rebates by legislation,—to say nothing of the American attempt—we see no reason why the Government in India should not follow suit.

But while the general purpose of the Bill must be welcomed, we doubt if every clause of it is so worded as to give effect to legitimate Indian ambitions in this direction. The definition, for instance, of a common carrier, as given in clause IV (a), needlessly confines the operation of the Bill only to the coasting trade of India. India must have a monopoly in the coasting trade of India,—not merely an infraction of the rebate system. The Indian overseas trade with foreign countries is by no means inconsiderable and the havoc wrought in it by the rebate system in no way insignificant. It may be that the main shipper's interest in the foreign trade is non-Indian; but that does not justify the legislature unnecessarily restricting the operation of the beneficent legislation. If the deferred rebate is an evil, it is an evil alike for the Indian and non-Indian shippers and its operation must, therefore, be contravened equally in the coasting as in the overseas trade. And this brings us to the main difficulty in the way of realising what Mr. Iyer calls "the dream of Indian Mercantile Marine." The categoric prohibition in clause V. (a), coupled with the curious provision in clause X brings us dangerously near the question "How are our goods to be carried at all if the ship-owners refuse to submit to this law?" While suggesting means to cure an existing evil, we must not lose sight altogether of the need to provide an alternative, should the evil in the existing system have gone so deep as to be incurable without destroying the system. The deferred rebate cannot be destroyed merely by a punitive legislation. India must build up a marine of her own side by side; and, if the necessary legislation has to be passed—and there can be no two opinions about it—let the close connection between that legislation and the development of Indian mercantile marine be emphasised beyond the possibility of a mistake. Let the penalties imposed—like the one provided for in Section XIII of the Bill, or the shipping freight surcharge as suggested the other day in the Assembly—be devoted wholly to the working of an intensive system of shipping bounties both for building and operating.

Considering the provisions of the Bill in detail we are by no means satisfied that its phrasing is all that could be desired, Section XI as it stands being a masterpiece of misdrafting. Section X gives power to the Governor-General-in-Council to determine and prescribe a fair rate, *only* when he is satisfied in any particular case that the rate charged "is unjust or unreasonable." No provision is made as to how the Governor-General is to come to such a decision. The power of disapproving or cancelling private agreements vested by Section XII in the Governor-General in Council seems excessive if not unconstitutional; while the authority given to him by section VI to determine, "on his own initiative or upon complaint," that any person or corporation has violated the provisions of this legislation reads like a total negation of constitutionalism, especially when one remembers that such a violation is, under Section XIII, a penal offence liable to fine or imprisonment. We have no love for the champions of the deferred rebate system; but we cannot believe it would be satisfactorily counter-acted by such clumsy efforts,—let alone the peril of their precedent to the growth of a spirit of constitutionalism.

Notes of the Day

Another Insult.

The Finance Member has announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Viceroy had restored the vote of three lakhs for the Royal Commission on Public Services which the Assembly had rejected. Thus, the challenge of the bureaucracy to the so-called Parliament of India is complete and so also is the humiliation of that body in the eyes of the world. What do the members of the Assembly propose now to do? Will they as, hitherto, meekly pocket the insult and proceed with the farce of their "parliamentary debates" as if nothing had happened? Or will they, at least such of them as are never tired of proclaiming their "Liberalism" and "progressiveness," muster sufficient moral courage to act in the only honourable way left to them, namely, washing their hands off the "parliamentary business" by resigning their seats? Again, will members of the "Liberal" Party, who were warning Government of the consequences of the defiance of popular will and who had threatened that they would have nothing to do with the Royal Commission if it was forced on them, stick to their brave words and refuse to co-operate with the Commission both as members and witnesses?

"Reforms" In Working.

The report published in a local contemporary that Captain Sassoon's plain-speaking in the Legislative Assembly on Monday and particularly his criticism of the Finance Member's attitude towards the problems of taxation are not relished in official circles in Delhi is not difficult to believe. Capt. Sassoon is reported to have said:—"It might be the Assembly was not entirely correct on every cut made, but that was no reason why Government should restore all the cuts. If that was the sort of policy which the Government of India was going to adopt in regard to the wishes of the Assembly, then so far as he was concerned he would be somewhere outside doing better work than staying here in the Assembly." Opposing the salt-tax, Captain Sassoon concluded his remarks thus: "I ask the leader of the House to pause before accepting this new policy of the Finance Member who with the face of a cherub and the methods of a tank is more expeditiously and surely wrecking the reforms than the most enthusiastic and most optimistic extremist in his wildest of hopes could have imagined as possible." The Associated Press correspondent says applause greeted these remarks—applause, doubtless, from non-official quarters, showing that they heartily concurred in the remarks. Capt Sassoon uttered but the barest truth and what must be in the heart of every earnest member of the Assembly who has reflected on the implications of an enhanced tax on salt. Truth is never pleasant to official ears, especially when uttered by persons who are known to be sympathetically disposed towards the official world. But should not the very strangeness of Capt. Sassoon's criticisms warn the authorities that their attitude is untenable and fraught with danger? The longer the non-official members continue to be hoodwinked the longer will the unreality of the present "Reforms" be kept up.

The Salt Tax.

The "Pioneer" tells its readers that the attempt to prove that the enhancement of the salt duty would seriously affect the economic conditions of the poorer sections of the population "has been virtually abandoned." Instead, they are told, "stress is now laid on the political capital which unscrupulous agitators can make out of this additional taxation." How misleading is this description of the situation can be seen by a reference to the non-official criticisms daily levelled at the tax. It is not a fact that the primary ground of objection to the tax has been "virtually abandoned." The journal's object in misreading the situation is, no doubt, to draw a red-herring across the trail of the criticisms, so as to minimise the strength of the objection to the tax on the ground of its oppressive character. The journal, therefore, occupies itself with pointing out that if the tax is maintained and the Central Government's financial independence is thereby secured, there would be every possibility of the Provincial contributions to the Central Government being materially reduced in the near future. Non-official members are, in consequence, advised by our contemporary to uphold the tax with a view to enable the Provincial Governments to secure the relief they stand so much in need of. In a word, they are asked to support the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Tansa Villagers.

The villagers, who live in the Tansa catchment area, are in the same unfortunate predicament as the Mavalas of Mulshi. On the occasion of the last acquisition nearly five thousand people were sent out of the villages, and no body can tell the sad tale of what happened to them. On the present occasion nearly 2,000 families are likely to be expropriated, but the Corporation has decided to see that the unfortunate villagers are treated with all consideration and generosity and has, accordingly, intimated to Government its readiness to accept all reasonable financial responsibility for providing these villagers with land in lieu of money compensation. It has also asked the Muncipal Executive to consider how far it is possible to prevent acquisition of the villages by removing them from a higher to a lower plane. We are glad that the question is receiving the sympathetic attention of both the Corporation and the Municipal Executive.

RUHR STRUGGLE

GERMAN PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC.

HIS EXHORTATION TO HOLD OUT.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

From entirely different standpoints, President Ebert in Hams, Westphalia, and M. Barthom in Paris adopted a confident view as to the outcome of the present struggle between France and Germany. According to a Reuter's representative in Berlin, the German President, addressing 1,500 Ruhr manufacturers and politicians, exhorted them to hold out, when success would be certain. He claimed that the enemy occupation had achieved nothing; nevertheless the enemy had not shown his readiness to enter into an open and just understanding, into which Germany was always prepared to enter.

And according to a Reuter's representative in Paris, the President of the Reparations Committee, speaking at the Journalists' Dinner, said that France was easy in mind. She could and must afford to wait until Germany brought proposals to France and Belgium.—Reuter.

EXPENDITURE IN RUHR.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ASKED TO VOTE CREDIT FOR 196 MILLION FRACES.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Paris.—A letter from the Minister of Finance Committees of the Senate and Chamber shews that the Parliament have been asked to vote credits for 196 million francs for the expenditure in the Ruhr during the first four months in 1923. Thirty six million francs, however, should be deducted as the amount the troops in the Ruhr would cost anyhow if they remained at home.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADERS' DIFFICULTY IN RHINELAND.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 19.

Continual attention is being directed by the commercial community to the difficulty experienced by British traders as a result of the conditions existing in the Rhineland, and again, to-day, a series of questions on the matter were asked of the Government. Answers were given to the effect that strong representations in regard to the position in Cologne and the importance of giving facilities for the passage of British trade, both inward and outward, have been made to the German Government, while, at the same time, the British Government remains in constant communication with both the French and Belgian Government on the matter.—B.O.W.

ARREST FOLLOWS MURDER OF FRENCH SOLDIER.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

An Essen message says an arrest has been made in connection with the murder of the French soldier at the railway station on the 18th instant.—Reuter.

MORE ARRESTS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Berlin.—A French statement, emanating from Bochum, reports several arrests, including that of Herr Quaatz, (Reichstag Deputy), and Herr Volmer, (President of the Provincial Court), in connexion with the murder of the French soldier at Essen.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON EDITOR.

COLOGNE PREFECT OF POLICE SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Coblenz.— In view of the attack on Herr Smeets, the Editor, mentioned yesterday, the inter-Allied Commission have unanimously decided to suspend the Prefect of Police at Cologne and to open an enquiry about the outrage. The Commission are also taking special precautionary measures in connexion with the traffic between unoccupied and occupied Germany.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ARMY ON RHINE.

QUESTION OP RECOVERY OF COSTS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Paris.—At a meeting of the Costs of Occupation Committee, to-day Mr. Wadsworthe, the American representative, announced that the American Government did not agree to the Allied proposals to deduct the value of the German ships seized in America from the 250,000,000 dollars claim in connection with the costs of the American Army in the Rhine; but they were willing to discuss the scheme for spreading the payment of the costs over a number of years.—Reuter.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, to-day, Major Ormsby Gore said that no modification in the rubber restriction scheme was contemplated. The Government intended to continue its policy as initiated by the late Colonial Secretary in this matter.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

BRITISH COMMITMENTS IN IRAQ.

PROPOSED GRADUAL REDUCTION.

IN FIVE YEARS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" understands that the Cabinet Committee on Iraq, which has held its final meeting, will recommend that, after a satisfactory settlement with Turkey has been reached, British commitments in Mesopotamia will be gradually reduced with a view to the new State's standing alone at the end of another five years.—Reuter.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL AT MERSINA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Mustapha Kemal arrived, to-day, in Mersina and was received with enthusiasm. Streets were decorated and triumphal arches were constructed. One of them was draped in black and inscribed, "Don't Forget Unredeemed Syria."—Reuter.

FRENCH AEROPLANE'S FORCED LANDING.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A Kemalist communique states that a French aeroplane had a forced landing behind the Kemalist lines in North Syria. The French cavalry used arms in an attempt to recover the machine, but the Kemalists maintained possession of it.—Reuter.

HARINGTON SUMMONED TO LONDON.

TO REPORT ON MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Constantinople.—General Harington has been summoned to London to report on the general military situation, and General Mombelli, of the Italian Army, takes over the chief command in the interim.—Reuter.

VENIZELOS ARRIVES IN LONDON.

AN OMINOUS COINCIDENCE.

LONDON, March 20.

M. Venizelos will arrive in London tomorrow and his arrival coincides with the opening of the Allied conference on the Turkish counter proposals. No explanation has been received at the Foreign Office in regard to the reported new military activity in Turkey.—Reuter.

BRIGHT FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN.

MR. SKRINE'S ADVICE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Lecturing, to-day on the "Russian and Asiatic Rivalry" at King's College, Mr. Francis Skrine described Afghanistan as an oasis in the desert created by Bolshevism. Its strengthened Government might well become the nucleus of an Asiatic empire. It behoved Britain to handle the new situation with far greater tact and statesmanship than had been apparent in the past.

Sir Percy Sykes said that the position in Central Asia had very much improved. There was no fear of Bolsheviks and Persians uniting.—Reuter

POLICY OF PREFERENCE.

COL. AMERY'S WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT.

In the course of a speech in London, to-day Col Amery favoured the wholehearted policy of preference in order to open up the resources of the Empire. Though not administratively, it could be accomplished in the lifetime of the present Government.—Reuter.

POLICY OF PROTECTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Addressing the East India Association Dr. Gilbert Slater declared the new policy of protection in India was a mistake and would prove a sad disappointment. There was more need in India for direct energy and effort for remedying the evils coming from rapid industrialism than further stimulation of the movement by such methods as protection.—Reuter.

LORD CARNARVON.

SUFFERING FROM SEVERE BLOOD-POISONING.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 19.

A message from Cairo states that Lord Carnarvon, discoverer of Tutankhamen's Tomb, is suffering from severe blood-poisoning, attributed to insect-bite.—B.O.W.

LENIN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Helsingfors.—Latest bulletins show that Lenin is making steady recovery and is gradually regaining the use of the right hand and leg.—Reuter.

VISAPUR JAIL SCANDAL.

COMMITTEE'S WHITE-WASHING REPORT.

DAMAGING FINDINGS.

A "BARBAROUS METHOD OF DETENTION."

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the conditions at Visapur Jail has just been issued and is signed by Mr. H. L. Painter, Commissioner, Central Division, and Chairman, Mr. G. Monteath, Collector, Ahmednagar, and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M. L. C., the last-named appending a brief minute of dissent regarding "the particular measures in use including the bel chain for the safe custody of the prisoners." As might have been expected, the report is more or less of a white-washing character. For, we are told: "The general management of the prison is satisfactory and the treatment of prisoners, except some of those under the charge of ex-warder Subrao, has been humane." The Report, however, contains sufficiently damaging statements. For the Committee proceeds: "Only as regards ill-treatment in the grinding shed do we consider that the complaints of any prisoners or ex-prisoners examined by us disclose serious grievances—we are, however, of opinion that prisoners (like Govindji Vasanji and some others) unaccustomed to a rough life should never have been sent to serve their sentences in a prison of the Visapur type, which is intended for hardy convicts whose normal occupation is manual labour; the former class naturally feel the discomfort and possibly degradation inseparable from a convict gang existence more keenly." The Committee proceed to say: "The buildings, with the other measures employed, are suitable for their purpose, but their temporary nature must be recognised. Medical and sanitary arrangements are adequate, but the scarcity of water is a drawback. Fetters must be employed. We are not unanimous about the bel chain, but the majority consider that in the circumstances of this jail it cannot safely be dispensed with and find no ground for the allegation that its use is barbarous or degrading. The present jail should not be continued at Visapur nor should a jail of regular type be built thereafter the dam is completed. If another Camp jail is built elsewhere, then convicts at Visapur should be drafted to it—otherwise they must be drafted to the various existing regular prisons on completion of the work on which they are engaged.

Latrine arrangements should be improved by the provision of more seats and a greater degree of privacy; and attention should be paid to the provision of an adequate supply of water for latrine purposes. Prisoners should have a half-weekly bath if this is possible. The superior staff should as far as possible check and punish unnecessary hustling of prisoners during the night and at early morning and latrine parades; and complaints of ill-treatment which have any colour of foundation should be reported to the Superintendent without delay.

Sundays and other holidays prescribed in the Jail Manual should be whole holidays and not half holidays only, save for such necessary work as the Manual mentions."

MR. CHITALE'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale in his minute of dissent says: "I am sorry I have to differ from my colleagues on this important matter, but as it involves the question of principle, I think I must express my dissent and I do so with great reluctance. The open pattern of barracks and even built up barracks are considered unsafe and therefore all the prisoners including even those sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment have as a rule double fetters and are bel chained for about ten to twelve hours at night. This, in my oipnion, imposes unnecessary restraint on the prisoner and the bel chain device is not, I think, resorted to in any other civilised country. One can understand the use of such restraint in case of prisoners who are violent or dangerous or are likely to escape and even this kind of restraint may be allowed for Camp Jails of not more than six months' duration. But it is certainly unsuitable for Jails which are intended to be kept for a number of years.

Now the bel chain is a device for fastening prisoners together and to the ground by one long chain and is akin to tying up cattle at night. All experienced prison officers, in the opinion of the Jails Committee, agree in condemning the device as being very inconvenient to the prisoner in answering calls of nature when all considerations of decency are impossible. Moreover, as 80 to 100 prisoners are thus fastened by one chain, it is impossible to remove any one if he fell ill without unchaining the whole row. Moreover, as this bel chaining necessitates the use of utensils for answering calls of nature, the atmosphere in the barracks at night must be very insanitary. For these reasons, the resort to the bell chain, in my opinion, is unjustifiable and if in this view I err at all, I err in very good company as all members of the Jails Committee agree in condemning the device in paragraph 245 of their report. I entirely agree with the view therein expressed which is as under:—

"We cannot think that any local Government is justified in confining prisoners whether inside or outside the jail as a permanent arrangement in buildings so insecure that resort to this barbarous methods of detention is necessary."

and yet this practice is maintained here for over twenty years and may continue if not condemned for another five years."

(Detailed extracts from the Report will be published in to-morrow's paper.)

IRISH DEPORTEES.

LABOUR MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, March 19.

A series of questions were put by Labour Members in the House of Commons, to-day, with regard to Irish deportees. In reply, the Attorney-General said that it had been arranged with the Free State Government that no proceedings should be instituted against any deportees without the consent of the Home Secretary.

A later message states that the Labour motion, for adjournment on the Irish deportations question, was rejected by 266 votes against 147, after a debate marked by repeated Labour interruptions and ministerial counter-protests. The speaker repeatedly intervened and restored order.

The Labourists laid stress on the question whether Government was able to get the men returned if it were proved that there was no case against them.

Mr. Bridgeman denied that the Government had lost control over the deportees, in view of the pledges made by the Free State Government, which had undertaken that individuals interned should have every facility for personal hearing before the Advisory Committee. The Attorney-General, in the same way, urged that the Free State's pledge was sufficient to hold the deportees harmlessly and return them is the Advisory Committee so directed.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

French francs recovered, to-day, to 72/85. Belgian francs were 84/37½. The mark is still stationary from 97 to 98 thousand. Sterling has improved to 4/70 and 5/16.—Reuter.

MINERS' STRIKE IN WALES.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

20,000 miners have struck work in mid-Glamorganshire. Fifty thousand have given notice in the Rhondda Valley that they will strike in a fortnight's time. There are indications that the trouble—which is due to the jealousy of rival unions, it is said, and the increased number of non-Union men—will spread throughout the whole coalfield.—Reuter.

INDIAN SERVICES COMMISSION.

PERSONNEL TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Sir Thomas Bennett, Earl Winterton said he hoped it would be possible to announce the personnel of the Indian Services Commission very soon. As regards the suggestion that the Commission should issue an interim report dealing with more urgent matters in order to avoid delay, he was unable at present to add anything to his reply of 28th February. (Lord Winterton stated on that occasion that he was not prepared to make a statement until the Commission had been formally constituted and had had an opportunity of considering materials that would be placed before it.)

With regard to the suggestion that, in the interests of economy and speed, inquiry in India should be conducted from some convenient and central point Lord Winterton promised to sumbit it to Lord Peel, who was fully alive to the urgency of the question and to the necessity of conducting the enquiry as speedily and as economically as possible.—Reuter.

MATERIALS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, March 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Sir John Hewett, Lord Winterton stated that, since 1st April 1922, £6,867,000 sterling's worth of materials had been ordered for company-managed railways in India, of which £6,665,000 came from Britain.

U. P. POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Replying to Sir Charles Yate, Lord Winterton said that Lord Peel, after full investigation, agreed with the Government of India that the action of the United Provinces Government in releasing political prisoners was justified. Lord Peel was discussing with the Government of India whether some closer co-ordination in this respect between various administrations was not desirable.

PUNJAB POLICE BUDGET.

Replying to another question by Col. Yate, Lord Winterton said that Lord Peel had enquired of the Government of India with regard to the reduction of three lakhs in the Punjab Police Budget. The Government of India had reported that the reduction would involve the disbandment of 606 temporary constables out of 20,000 men. The Government of India agreed that the Governor was justified in taking this risk in view of the political and financial conditions of the province. The decision of the Punjab Government with regard to the release of prisoners had not yet been announced, but Lord Peel had been consulting the Government of India on the matter. No decision would be taken without his knowledge.—Reuter.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN JUBBULPORE.

PROMINENT LEADERS AND A LADY ARRESTED.

CITY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

The Secretary of the Congress Committee Jubbulpore, wires under date March 19th:—

On the Gandhi Day, absolutely complete hartal was observed in Jubbulpore. The arrest of the leaders and a lady completed the hartal in Jubbulpore city. On the 18th a big procession with national flags singing national songs passed through the main street at 5 p.m. The procession started from a central place to meet the Indian brethern residing in the cantonment. Near the Town Hall Mr. Bambawala, Assistant Superintendent of Police served the following order under section 30 of the Police Manual on Shriyut Sunderlal, Nathuram Modi and others.

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that a procession is being taken to the Civil Lines and Contonment by you, Messrs. Nathuram Modi Sunderlal and others, I hereby direct under section 30 of the Police Act that no procession shall be taken to the Civil Lines and the Cantonment without obtaining a licence from me."

Sd/ T. B. BAMBAWALA.
"Assistant Superintendent."

Thereupon Shriyut Sunderlal and Nathuram Modi even consented to take licence on terms consistent with the dignity and honour of the citizens and of the National Flag. Matters were discussed with the police. Shriyuts Sunderlal and Modi assured them that there was no apprehension of any breach of peace and even if their procession was attacked or assaulted they would neither retort nor make any report. But in spite of this assurance the police officers laid down the condition that if they dispensed with the National Flag and submitted to other conditions the procession could be allowed to proceed. After some discussion Shriyuts Sunderlal and Modi made the following endorsement on the police order.

"I have seen this order. I applied to the Assistant Superintendent of Police concerned to issue a licence for the National Flag procession. On no conditions whatsoever is he prepared to issue a licence for the Flag procession. I, therefore, reserve to myself the right of action dictated by my conscience and in conformity with the honour of the National Flag, which as I have explained to him, is a flag not of revolt but of peace and love."

SUNDERLAL.

"I fully endorse the remarks of Sjt. Sunderlal.—NATHURAM MODI."

After this the Congress leaders parted and declared that they disobeyed the police order. Sjt. Sunderlal in the most pathetic way peculiar to him asked the huge crowd assembled there to maintain peace, become volunteers and carry out this peaceful agitation and make Jubbulpore the centre of Civil Disibedience and Freedom. The mass was greatly agitated but controlled itself in a remarkable way. Thus about ten thousand people marched with the leaders. They stopped near the Clock Tower where Shriyut Sunderlal again spoke at length on the necessity of Civil Disobedience. He called for ten volunteers who should form the first batch and disobey the police order. A good number offered themselves and besides them the whole gathering showed its determination to go with their National Flag.

THE ARRESTED LEADERS.

The following ten were selected:—Sjts. Sunderlalji, Nathuram Modi, Sheoprasad Varma, Abdul Rahim Saheb, Bishambhernath, Makhanlal, Gopal Prasad, Devipra-sad Shukla, Todarlal and Shrimati Subhadra Kumari. The audience were requested to return back to the place of the meeting which was already announced. The selected ten proceeded to the Civil Lines with the National Flag singing national songs. They were stopped on the boundary by a police guard and a magistrate, Mr. Sheraz Ahmad who asked the processionists to return to the city. On their refusal he declared them as consituting an unlawful assembly. When questioned as to why theirs was an unlawful assembly, was it because of the National Flag or their number, the magistrate said it was so because of both. He declined to explain the matter further and ordered their arrest. They were at once surrounded by the police guard and made to walk to the Cantonment Police Station. They all were cheerful and went the whole way long singing national songs.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

The news of their arrest was received with overwhelming joy at the meeting place where more than ten thousand people were assembled. The number of audience was absolutely unprecendented in the history of Jubbulpore. People eagerly enrolled themselves for National Flag Satyagraha, and insisted on their leaders to send another batch to the Cantonment with the National Flag although it was midnight.

Mr. Nigel F. Paton (of Messrs. Graham & Co.) has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commission vice Sir Campbell Rhodes of Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd. resigned.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S INCARCERATION.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

HARTAL AT ZANZIBAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Mar. 19.

The first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration was celebrated by Indian communities of Zanzibar under the auspices of the Indian National Association. Whole day, there was a complete hartal. A mass meeting presided over by Yusufali Karmji congratulated the Mahatma on the colossal sacrifices he made for the cause of the Mother-country.

FUNDS FOR PROPOSED DEPUTATIONS

A deputation of the Indian Congress arrived consisting of Mr. M. A. Desai, President of the Congress, Mr. Achariar, Editor of the "Democrat," and Mr. Abdulla Jaffer, (a Mombasa leader), for collecting funds for the deputations to England and India, viz., Mr. Yusufali Karmji for England and Mr. Anantani for India have been invited. None has yet definitely replied, but it is hoped both would not decline the invitations at this juncture. A good sum has been collected. The "Zanzibar Voice" believes if Mr. Sastri's deputation from the Central Legislatures to England for Kenya is officially confirmed that would much strengthen the hands of the Delegation from Kenya.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN KARACHI.

HUGE MASS MEETINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 19.

An absoluteiy peaieful and complete hartal was observed here yesterday. All shops and business houses, excepting a few liquor shops, and Irani tea shops were closed throughout the day. Owing to the Chetichand puja Hindu merchants were permitted to open their shops till 11 o'clock morning. Vehicular traffic, excepting some private carriages, was completely suspended and the city presented a spectable of quiet and solemnity. Bands of volunteers were stationed at the principal junctions of the roads to disperse crowds and maintain order. One happy feature was that police was not much in evidence. Congress officers went round patrolling to supervise the work of the volunteers. At 8 in the morning special prayers were held in the Burns Garden. Several hundred men and women attended. Sjt. Shivram and Professor Vaswani deliverd sermons. At 6 in the evening a monster procession consisting of about fifteen thousand people of all communities started from the Congress office and went round the principal quarters of the city, the Akalis carryin large black flags. Several hundred women who headed the procession continued singing national songer. The procession reached Idgah Maidan at 7 p.m. when a huge public meeting was held Sjt. Tarachand Shahani President Congress Committee presiding. Kazi Khudabakhsh, Secretary Congress Committee moved the following resolution. "That this meeting of the citizens of Karachi warmly appreciates Mahatma Gandhi's invaluable services and unexpampled suffering in the cause of the country and expresses its faith in his principles. This meeting further declares that until the goal, which Mahatmaji has set before us, is achieved we shall adhere to his programme." Sjt. Manilal Vyas, Sheth Abdulla Haroon, Sardar Santoksing and Mahomedkhan supported the resolution which was duly passed. The meeting closed amidst great enthusiasm.

IN CALCUTTA

DESHBANDHU DAS' SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Calcutta observed a fine and greatly successful hartal yesterday which was wholly spontaneous in character. Congress propaganda was not much in evidence. Nearly all shops in the City and the suburbs were closed and only a handful of taxies were plying in the European quarters. In the afternoon meetings were held in four different parks. Deshbandhu C. R. Das presided at the Halliday Park meeting, which was packed with over ten thousand people. Mr. Das delivered the following address to the utter disappointment of the audience:—

DESHBANDHU'S SPEECH.

"To-day's hartal proves how much respect Mahatmaji commands and how people have accepted his programme. I am in favour of this hartal to prove the country's loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi and have joined it on this day of his jail anniversary. I shall not discuss our duties or our differences. I shall confine myself to his life history and deal with what I know of him in a few words. The first mission of his life is *Satyagraha* in politics. What is *Satyagraha*. It is to do what one thinks to be true. Pursue the path which you realise to be true. No obstacles should deflect you from your path of truth. The Mahatma's speech at Madras on section 124 (A) I.C.P., marked a new era in Indian politics. I will refer to another matter of Mahatma's life. In the Calcutta Congress, there was some straining of feeling and difference of opinion between myself and the Mahatma. But when we met at Nagpur I found that he wanted to be united to all. For that he discarded many of his opinions. Now we appeal to our conscience very often. Do we take into consideration Mahatmaji's method of work? If you compare the Calcutta and the Nagpur resolution you will see that he gave up many of his points and accepted my views in many matters. All along the Mahatmaji respected the opinions of others, however different. He respected each Moderate and his opinion.

(Continued on next page.)

INCREASE IN TRAM FARES.

NOT TO BE DISCUSSED BY PRESENT CORPORATION.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

We published yesterday a summary of the important judgment delivered by Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla in the suit filed by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman against the Municipal Corporation. His Lordship has granted the declaration that the declaration by the Chairman of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on February 19 last, that Mr. Gulabchand's amendment for postponing the consideration of the Tramway Committee's Report recommending increase in fares, was lost was invalid and that the amendment was duly carried. His Lordship also granted the injunction prayed for restraining the defendants from proceeding further with the consideration of the Tramway Committee's Report. The following are extracts from the judgment:—

The defendant is the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. The plaintiff is a member of the Corporation. The present suit is brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for certain declarations and for an injunction.

By a Deed of Concession dated August 7, 1905, and made between the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. The Brush Electric Engineering Company, Limited, and the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Coy. Ltd. (hereinafter termed the said Company), the said Company was granted certain rights and concessions for carrying on business in tramway, to convert them into a tramway to be worked by electric power and to construct new tramways in Bombay to be worked by such powers subject to the provisions of clause 15 of the said Deed. By that clause it was provided that the said Company should not charge more than an uniform fare of 1 anna from any one point to any other point within the distance comprised in the lines existing at the time of the concession.

On May 20, 1922, the Managing Engineer of the said Company addressed a letter to the Municipal Corporation and applied for a revision of the present scale of fares charged by the said company. A copy of the said letter was forwarded by the Commissioner to the Corporation with a covering letter dated May 31, 1922. In that letter (Ex. I) the Commissioner stated that under the Deed of Concession the said company was bound to maintain an uniform fare of 1 anna on the lines taken over by it from the old company, and he recommended that the area covered by the existing lines and the extensions that were then under contemplation should be divided into half a dozen zones, and that the fare of 1 anna should be restricted only to a certain number of zones, and that an increase should be allowed in the fare for longer distances.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on August 3, 1922, the matter mentioned in the said letter was brought up for consideration. Mr. Mirza Mahomed Allikhan who presided at the said meeting declared that no share-holder of the said company could take part in the debate or vote on the question before it. At the said meeting a resolution was passed being Resolution No. 3929 whereby the matter was referred for consideration to the Tramways Company constituted by Corporation Resolution No. 2437 of June 22, 1922 (see Ex. J). The said committee made its report substantially approving of the recommendations made by the Commissioner.

The said report was placed before a meeting of the Corporation held on February 15, 1923. Dr. D. B. Master presided at the meeting. At that meeting Mr. P. J. Marzban proposed that the said report be approved and adopted. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned to February 19, 1923.

At the adjourned meeting held on February 19, 1923, Mr. Golabchand Dewchand moved that the consideration of the said report be postponed till April 1, 1923, when the new corporation would be formed. Dr. D. B. Master who presided at the meeting declared that the amendment was carried by a majority. A poll was then demanded by Mr. P. J. Marzban, Dr. Cursetji and two others. The result of the poll was that 17 including the Chairman had voted against the amendment and 17 for the amendment. Dr Master who had as chairman an additional or casting vote exercised such vote against the amendment and he declared that the amendment was lost (see Ex. K).

The plaintiff says that 6 out of the 17 councillors that voted against the amendment were disqualified from voting having regard to sec. 36, cl. (p) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and he asked for a declaration that the declaration by the chairman that the amendment was lost was invalid and that the amendment was duly carried, and for an injunction restraining the Corporation from acting upon the said declaration of the chairman.

The defendants have filed their written statement in which they deny that any of the said 6 councillors was disqualified from voting. They also contend that 2 of the councillors who voted for the amendment were disqualified from voting, and they submit that the plaintiff is not entitled to any of the reliefs claimed by him.

The 6 Councillors who voted against the amendment are:—

(1) Mr. Meyer Nissim;
(2) Dr. Master;
(3) Dr. Cursetji;
(4) Sir Temulji Nariman;
(5) Mr. P. J. Marzban and
(6) Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim.

The 2 councillors who voted for the amendment are:—

(1) Mr. Hansraj Pragji, and
(2) Mr. Miya Mahomed Chhotani.

THE ISSUES RAISED.

At the trial of the suit the following issues were raised, viz.,

The grounds of disqualification alleged against the said 8 councillors are as follows:—

(1) that 3 of them, namely, Mr. Hansraj Pragji, Mr. Miya Mahomed Chhotani and Mr. Meyer Nissim were on February 19, 1923, the holders of several shares of the said company;
(2) that 4 of them, namely, Dr. Master, Dr. Cursetji, Sir Temulji Nariman and Mr. Mahomedbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim held shares in the said company but that they transferred the same to their nominees for the purpose solely of enabling them to vote as the said meeting;
(3) that Mr. Marzban was at the date of the said meeting the editor and proprietor of the Jame Jamshed, being a newspaper in which advertisements relating to the affairs of the said company were inserted and that he held a free pass from the said company which entitled him to travel on the lines of the company withous payment of any fare; and
(4) that Dr. Master and Dr. Cursetji were also the holders of medallions which entitled them to stand at the back of the cars if no sitting room was available though on payment of the usual fare.

The decision fo the several questions raised by the 3rd issue depends on the construction of sec. 36, cl. (p) o- the Municipal Act.

That clause runs as follows:—

"A councilor shall not vote or take part in the discussion of any matter before a meeting in which he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner, any share or interest such as is described in clauses (g) to (1) both inclusive of section 16, or in which he is professionally interested on half of a client principal or other partner".

There is no allegation in the present case that any one of the said councillors had an interest "by his partner". Nor is it alleged that any one of them was professionally interested as stated in the section. Eliminating these portions the portion of sec. 36, cl. (p), material to the decision of this case would be as follows:—

"A councillor shall not vote or take part in the discussion of any matter before a meeting in which he has directly or indirectly, any share or interest in—

(j) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Corporation is inserted; or
(k) any Joint Stock Company which shall contract with or be employed by the commissioner on behalf of the Corporation.

The only councillor to whom cl. (J) of sec. 16 can possibly apply is Mr. Murzban, as to him it is alleged by the plaintiff that he was on the material date the proprietor of the Jame-Jamshed and that advertisements relating to the affairs of the said Company were inserted in that newspaper. This allegation appears in para 7 of the plaintiff's affidavit dated February 22, 1922. It does not appear any where in the plaint. Mr. Murzban stated in his evidence that he is not now nor was he on the material date the proprietor of the newspaper, and that his father was the sole proprietor, and that he was the editor of the newspaper on a salary of Rs. 600/- per month. He further stated that he had nothing to do with the advertisement department of that paper. I accept his evidence. But even if he was the proprietor of the paper, the fact that advertisements relating to the affairs of the said Company are inserted in the paper could not bring the case within cl. (J). That clause refers to advertisements relating to the affairs of the Corporation and not any other body. Mr. Jinnah who appeared for the plaintiff noticed this while dealing in his opening address with Mr. Murzban's case and he applied for an amendment. I asked him how the omission came to be made. He said that the plaint was drafted by another counsel, and that those who drafted the instuctions for drawing the plaint thought that cls. (G) to (L) did not apply to the present case. It is, indeed, suprising how that could be so, for if these clauses do not apply, the plaintiff has no ground to stand on. I was not satisfied with the explanation, and I refused the application. Moreover, when the Rule for injunction was brought before me for argument, Mr. Desai who then appeared for the plaintiff said, the plaintiff intended to rely at the hearing on additional facts not stated in the plaint, to which Sir Thomas Strangman objected. I then told Mr. Desai that I would not allow either party to rely on new grounds of objection on which Mr. Desai applied for an amendment of the plaint which I allowed. The plaint was then amended, and though the new para 6 B of the plaint sets forth the additional grounds of objection as regards Mr. Murzban, he does not say that advertisements relating to the affairs of the Corporation appeared in the Jame-Jamshed.

The application for amendment made by Mr. Jinnah having been refused no further question arises on cl. (J) but even if th amendment were allowed, there is no substance in it, for I held on the evidence of Mr. Murzban that he was not on the material date proprietor of the Jame-Jamshed, but was only an editor on a salary of Rs. 600 per month. As such, I think, he had no interest, either direct or indirect, in the Jame-Jamshed which disqualified him from voting at the meeting of February 19, 1923. To hold otherwise would be to say that no councillor who happens to be an employee in the Office of a newspaper in which advertisements relating to the affairs of the Corporation are inserted can vote at a meeting of the Corporation held to consider the question whether the fares charged by the Bombay Electric Company should or should not be increased. There was no question at the said meeting about any tender by the Jame Jamshed for advertisements. In construeing sec. 36 cl. (P), regard must be had to the "matter" before the meeting. A councillor having an interest in a lease of land within the meaning of cl. (G) cannot be held by reason of his having that interest only to be disqualified from voting on a question relating to a loan to the Corporation contemplated by cl. (H).

WHAT IS "INTEREST"?

The next question to consider is whether any of the said eight councillors was disqualified from voting on the ground that he had, on February 19, 1923, directly or indirectly, any share or interest in the said Company. The principal argument on both sides centered round the word "interest." On behalf of the defendants it was contended that the interest must be a pecuniary interest, and this argument was sought to be supported by a reference to the expressions "partner" and "professionally interested" in sec. 36 cl. (P), and to cls. (G) to (L), all which it was said pointed to pecuniary interest. Reliance was also placed on the decision in Todd v. Robinson (1885) 14 Q. B. D. 739, where it was held on the construction of the word "interested in a bargain or contract" in sec. 193 of the Public Health Act 1875 (38, 39 Vict. C. 55) that they were co-extensive and identical with the words participates in profits" occurring in schedule 11, r. 64, of the Act, and consequently that a share holder in a Gas Company which had entered into a contract to supply gas to a Local Board was a person interested in the Company within the meaning of sec. 193.

On the other hand it was contended for the plaintiff that the interest need not be pecuniary, and that any interest, however small, which created a conflict between nterest and duty, was sufficient to disqualify a councillor.

Sec. 16 of the Bombay Municipal Act is almost in the same terms as sec. 12 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, (45 & 46 Vict.. c. 50). Both these sections deal with disqualifications for being a councillor. One of the disqualifications laid down in both the sections is where a councillor "has directly or indirectly by himself or his partner, any share of interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the council." Sec. 41 of the English Act provides a penalty if any person acts in a corporate office without being qualified. As regards disqualifications for voting, the language of the two Acts is dissimilar; for while sec. 22, sub-sec. (3), of the English Act prohibits a councillor from voting in any matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner, "any pecuniary interest", sec. 36, cl. (p) of the Bombay Act applies the prohibition to "such interest as is described in cls. (g) to (1) of sec. 16."

I do not propose to define the term "interest" which occurs in sec. 36, cl. (p), of the Bombay Act and in sec. 16, sub-sec. 1, cl. (f), of the same Act which corresponds with sec. 12, sub-sec. 1, cl. (c) of the English Act. There have been within recent years cases before the House of Lords in which the question arose as to what constituted "interest" within the meaning of Acts in "parimateria" with the Bombay Act, but the House refrained from defining the expression. I do not propose to rush in where the House of Lords would not tread. But I will note the description of that term as given in English cases as well as the test laid down in some of them. To begin with, it seems to me, that the interest contemplated by sec. 36, cl. (p) and by sec. 16, sub-sec. 1, cl. (f) of the Bombay Act, must not be too speculative and remote as was the case in two cases before the House of Lords, namely, "Norton v. Taylor" (1906) A.C. 378, and "Laughton v. Port Erin Commissioners" (1910) A.C. 565. Again, it must not be a mere sentimental interest such as that which a father may have in the prosperity of his son, as was said in "England v. Inglis" (1920) 2 K. B. 636 at pp. 639, 641. Such an interest, I think, would be an interest too remote. "England's" case is, so far as I know, the first case in which we find a definition or rather a description of the term "interest" as used in sec. 12 sub-sec. 1, cl. (c) of the English Act of 1882. In that case Salter J., said: "An interest" within the meaning of the section must, I agree, be something more than a sentimental interest, such as arises from the natural love and affection of a man for his son; it must be a pecuniary, or, at least, a material interest; but I do not see on what principle it must necessarily be a pecuniary advantage, because, if a public man is likely to suffer loss by his interest in any particular contract, his judgment is as likely to be deflected as when he is obtaining a pecuniary advantage from it." It follows from this that where there is a pecuniary advantage or a reasonable expectation of a pecuniary advantage, it must be regarded as an 'interest' within the meaning of that section. If the interest in a contract is pecuniary, it is immaterial that the amount involved is trifling: "Nell v. Longbottom" (1894) 1 Q. B. 767, a case under sec. 22, sub-sec. (3), of the English Act of 1882: Rex v. Rowlands" (1906) 2 K. B. 292, a caseunder sec. 46 of the Local Government Act, 1894. If the interest is not pecuniary, it must at least be a 'material' interest.

(To Be Continued.)

MAHATMA'S INCARCERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

Do those who swear by the Mahatma adopt this principle of his life? Do they respect difference of opinion? I know all ought to give effect to the decisions of the Congress but is the present Congress representative of the country? No. I therefore say build it as the representative institution of the nation. Ninety-eight per cent. of the country are labourers. We leave out these 98 and run our Congress. Too often we take many of them inside the Congress but get rid of them if they differ from us. Swaraj does not depend on Charka. Mahatmaji never said like that. He never contemplated large scale production, but wanted cottage industry to make each home self-sufficient. Did Mahatmaji work only for charka and khaddar, and not for anything else? Another thing: Mahatmaji always admitted his faults and thought he might be wrong. If the Congress follows the Mahatma it ought to act on these principles; otherwise it would be insulting him to follow his utterances without adopting the principles of his life. We have to understand with our conscience what the Mahatma has asked us to do; and if our conscience does not agree with Mahatmaji's opinion then we have to stand openly against him. This does not amount to hostility to him. I do not believe that any one loves Mahatmaji more than I do. But I am a human being whom God has endowed with the thinking faculty, which I must use. Mahatmaji never declared anything as unalterably true and fixed. He often changed his opinion with reference to time and circumstances. So I say finally, if you want to respect the Mahatma, work in unison with all showing due regard for the opinions of the persons differing from you. Otherwise to-day's hartal would be nothing beyond a hartal."

Other meetings also were very largely crowded. The response of the country has been more than expected. Great dissatisfaction has been felt at Sjt. C. R. Das' speech by the Congress workers and at his omission to appeal to the audience for funds and members. His belittling of the Congress is strongly resented.

AT JHARIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Mar. 19.

The Gandhi Week was duly observed here, and the work of enlisting members and collecting Swaraj funds is going on smoothly. Yesterday being the Anniversary Day of Mahatma Gandhiji's incarceration, it was duly observed as a hartal day. Although it was a weekly *hat* day all the shops including the bazar were closed till 5 p.m. It was a complete hartal, so much so that even the slaughter house and mutton shops remained closed. The Hackney carriages plied after 2 p.m. Even the Survijay Natak Samaj of Bombay which is here for a fortnight and staging its most impressive social and religious play, had observed non-performance day at a great sacrifice. In the evening an open air meeting was held in Jharia Hat at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Lalla Gokulchandra Bhiwani when speeches appropriate to the occasion and exhorting the public to remain non-violent and labour to abstain from drink were delivered by Pundit Satyadevji, Nekiram Sharma and Swami Narsinjhadev Saraswati. The following resolution in Hindi proposed by Pundit Satyadev and seconded by Nekaramji was adopted with one voice: "that this meeting representing all communities and sections of opinions records its feeling of reverence and respect for Mahatma Gandhi and his services in the cause of the nation. This meeting further records its determination to carry on the non-violent struggle undeterred by any circumstances until the demands of the country are conceded."

To-day Seth Jamnalal Bazaj and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel have arrived as per programme of the All-India tour and will stay here till tomorrow.

AT MANGALORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Mar. 19.

During the Gandhi Week in Mangalore, from the 10th instant all national schools were closed and volunteers, teachers and students were every morning going round in procession for an hour through the different parts of Mangalore singing national songs. Taking different kinds of Khaddar prepared locally they then broke up into different parties to sell khaddar and enlist members. Nearly Rs. 500 worth Khaddar was sold from the Congress Depot on the 18th alone. The whole town observed complete hartal. In the evening there was a monster meeting attended by all communities in the maidans. Sjt. Karnad Sadashivarao, President, District Congress Committee, dwelt at length, emphasising on the essentially spiritual character of the movement and hence the imperative need of everyone following it. Sjts. Narayanrao, Umershrao, Sharma, Ramchandrarao and Santdas also spoke exhorting the people to work out the Gaya Programme and preserve the honour of the district. Great enthusiasm prevails.

AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Mar. 19.

A successful hartal as decided by the Working Committee was observed by the citizens of Poona yesterday. From noon almost all the shops in the city were closed and all traffic suspended. In the evening a huge public meeting attended by more than three thousand people was held in the Ray Market Grounds in which prominent men from both the parties took part. Messrs. S. M. Paranjpye and N. C. Kelkar addressed the meeting. The day passed off calmly and peacefully.

THE BOGUS REPORT.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE ACCOUNTANT'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the alleged report of the Sub-committee published broadcast in papers, will you kindly allow me to say that I am in charge of the accounts since December 1921 and have had occasion to refer to accounts of the period before my joining the office. It is not at all correct to say that no details, bills, vouchers, receipts etc., are kept. The account is regularly kept and no entry is made in the cash book unless it is supported by proper vouchers such as bills payment orders and receipts.—Yours, etc.,

SHAMSUDDIN,
Central Khilafat Committee.
Accountant.

Bombay, March 20.

"IRRESPONSIBLE CENTRAL COMMITTEE."

MR. MUJIBAR RAHMAN'S COMPLAINT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

Mr. Mujibar Rahman, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee has issued a statement to the press, in the course of which he corroborated the extracts from what was described as the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure of funds collected in the name of the Central Khilafat Committee.

He says:—"I do not know how I can conscienciously appeal to the people of Bengal to contribute to the Angora Khilafat Fund and send the collections to the Central Khilafat Committee to be squandered in a fashion as revealed in the report. Moreover, I do not think that people will come forward to contribute to the fund, as they have reasons to believe that their hard earned money will be misused and misspent. Under the circumstances it is to be seriously considered by the Mussalmans of Bengal as a whole and not merely by the members of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee as to how the Khilafat work is to be carried on in this province. Whether all work should be altogether stopped at the present moment, whether the Provincial Khilafat Committee should be reconstituted as a body independent of the present Central Committee or the present Provincial Committee should continue to work under the disorganised and irresponsible central body. The matter is urgent and some decision must be arrived at at once. As for myself I shall cut off all connections with the Khilafat organisation (not of course with the Khilafat work) if the present state of things be allowed to continue." He concludes "I am told that the report of the enquiry committee was not adopted at the annual meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee held at Gaya and so we ought to suspend our judgment till some explanation is forthcoming from the Central Khilafat Committee."

BURMA KHILAFAT SECRETARY.

SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS. R. I.

RANGOON, Mar. 20.

(1) Mahomed Osman Khaleeb, Secretary Burma Provincial Khilafat Committee has been sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for a seditious speech.

REMITTANCES TO ANGORA.

The Hony. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"Last week it was announced that Rs. 2,18,891 have been remitted to Angora this year through Netherland Trading Society (Bombay Branch) and that His Excellency Djelaluddin Arifbey and Field Marshal Ghazi Mutafa Kemal Pasha were informed accordingly. Now Mr. Abdurrahman Siddiqi of the firm of Messrs. Chotani, Barmingham, informs that another remittance of Rs. 73,852-10-1 equivalent to £5000 sterling have been sent to Angora through the National Provincial and Union Bank, Brimingham."

SIND'S REMITTANCE TO ANGORA.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 17.

The Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee has remitted through the Central Khilafat Committee by the Netherland Bank a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 to the Angora Government. A receipt of the amount will be issued to this Committee directly. This sum includes a princely donation of Rs. 50,000 given by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, the President of this Committee. The news of this remittance has drawn forth great response from the public in Sind and further donations are pouring in. Workers are busy throughout the province to collect for the Aeroplane Fund.

WAGE REDUCTION QUESTION.

MILL-OWNERS CARRY OUT DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Millowners' Association to reduce wages of workmen by 20 per cent, all mills except, about 8 of which 3 are in the Association have put up notices to that effect.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO SIR IBRAHIM.

The following telegram has been received by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., from His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay:—

"Nova Goa, 17th March.—On the occasion of your retirement from office and from the leadership of my Legislative Council, I desire to express to you once more my sincere thanks for the services you have rendered to my Government ever since I assumed office and for the conspicuous success with which you have led the Legislative Council during the first years of the New Constitution.—George Lloyd."

SALT DUTY.

PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT REJECTED.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Asscciated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 19.

The motion for taking the Finance Bill into consideration having been agreed to, the Assembly proceeded after lunch to consider the Bill, clause by clause. But before the discussion commenced Sir Campbell Rhodes, referred to section 67 of the India Act and asked if any non-official member could make any motions which imposed revenue of India or affected her public revenues or debt without previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas pointed out that last year the House discussed in connection with the Finance Bill several amendments including those for imposing duty on silver, yarn etc. The House was entitled to move amendments and the practice hitherto observed should be followed this year. The President said that there was nothing in the rules and standing orders relating to non-official amendments to the Finance Bill proposing increase in taxation. The Assembly was therefore, thrown back on the procedure of the House of Commons where amendments proposing increase on taxation were prohibited. Any such amendments would therefore, be out of order.

Sir Montague Webb—Have we got power to move amendments to cut down the proposals of revenue.

President:—I suggested in the course of previous ruling that discussion on clause two of the Bill shall proceed on the basis not merely on the salt duty but on the possible alternatives. If in course of that debate it was clear that there was general unanimity on certain alternatives then they could only be brought into effect in the present measure on a motion of a minister of the Crown.

In course of further discussion, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer suggested an adjournment of the House in order to enable the members to have an informal conference with the members of the Government so that they might come to a workable agreement and avoid a constitutional difficulty. The result of rejecting the salt tax without at the same time deciding on an alternative tax would be to force the Governor-General-in-Council to restore the salt duty. That was a result which every one was anxious to avoid. The discussion then turned on the suggestion of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for adjournment of the House.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer thought there was no use in adjourning the House unless they discussed and decided upon the second clause of the Bill relating to the salt tax. So far as the Democratic Party was concerned it had decided to oppose that tax, Mr. Shahbudin and a few others urged adjournment while Dr. Gour opposed it so long as Government had not indicated their attitude in the matter. Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of Government then supported Sir Sivaswami Iyer's motion for adjournment. The House then adjourned for an hour.

After the one hour adjournment Sir Malcolm Hailey announced that the informal conference had made certain progress and in order to pursue it to a successful conclusion the Assembly be adjourned for the day. The House accordingly adjourned till to-morrow

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The Legislative Assembly resumed consideration of Finance Bill to-day. The agenda also contained motions asking the Assembly to agree to the amendments introduced by the Upper Chamber in the Criminal Procedure Code and Official Secretaries Bills.

Dr. Gour moved for the deletion of clause 2 proposing to fix salt duty at Rs. 2/8 per maund instead of Rs. 1/4. He said that they all agreed that the budget must be balanced. They had explored all possible avenues for additional taxation but all alternatives were unacceptable to Government and the sole question which Government wished to press was the enhancement of salt duty. The whole country was undoubtedly unanimously opposed to the enhancement of salt duty and they had received definite mandate form their constituencies that they should not vote for it. Whatever their individual views might be, they were bound to carry out the wishes of their constituencies.

PRESENT RATE MAINTAINED.

After further debate during which Sir Malcolm Hailey explained the gravity of the financial and constitutional issues involved made stirring appeal to the House to make a beginning for stability. The motion of Mr. Rangachariar for rejecting the proposed enhancement of salt duty and maintaining it at the present rate was carried by 59 to 44 votes. Soon after this vote, the Assembly also adopted Dr. Gour's amendment asking Government not to refund the collections made by doubling of salt tax from 1st March till the date the Finance Bill became law thereby putting Government funds to the extent of several lakhs. Thus ended the debate on salt tax.

AIRCRAFT MFG. CO'S CLAIM.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 19.

A joint sitting in London of the British Commission on Awards to Inventors and the American Commission for Adjustment of Foreign Claims heard a claim for the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, Captain de Havilland and Messieurs Peters, for payment by the American Government of one million pounds sterling in respect of the supply of aeroplanes. Counsel explained that the claimants were concerned, during the war, in the manufacture in England of the famous D.H. 4 machine, whose primary object was to deal with the increased speed of German aeroplanes, notably Fokkers. This machine was adopted by the American Government as its standard aeroplane. 4,840 were completed and put into use by the American Government. Counsel claimed that between 90 and 95 per cent of the American aeroplanes used in France were of this type.—B.O.W.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

THE NEXT BRITISH BUDGET.

While the Indian Finance Department has been showing itself deficient in that sense of responsiveness that characterises responsible Government all over the world, and slapping the Legislative Assembly in the face by telling them that the cuts made by them will not be given effect to, telegrams are being received every day for the past few weeks telling us of the substantial reductions made in the British estimates for the next financial year beginning April 1st. The last Budget—that for 1922-23,—gave the following estimates of revenue and expenditure:—

(In million sterling.)

REVENUE.

	£.
Customs	112.25
Excise	160.75
Estate Duties	48.00
Stamps	18.25
House Duty	3.00
Income Tax	329.00
Excess Profits	27.80
Motor Tax	10.60
Corporation Tax	19.75
Total Taxes	729.40
Post Office	54.62
Crown Lands	0.75
Interest	14.00
Miscellaneous	22.00
War Receipts	90.00
Grand Total	£910.77

I.—EXPENDITURE.

	£.
National Debt Services	335.00
North Ireland Share	2.50
Road Improvement	10.00
Local Taxation Account	9.78
Land Settlement	3.50
Other Services	2.65
Total Consolidated Fund	363.438

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES.

Army	62.30
Navy	64.88
Air Force	10.89
Civil Services	317.44
Tax Collection	12.27
Post Office	53.82
Supplementary	25.00
Total	546.63
Total Expenditure	910.069
Surplus	.706

The total revenue for the 323 days ending February, 1923, was £752.23 million as against a total expenditure for the same period of £684.46, leaving a surplus of £67.76. The revenue at this rate for the full year would exceed £932 million, while expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of £850 million. They have been better than their word in keeping down expenditure ruthlessly—an object-lesson to the Government of India which the latter do their utmost not to accept; and revenues have been much better than expectations, despite the Ruhr complications. So the accounts of the British public finances when they come to be rendered would show—for the first time since the war, a handsome surplus for 1922-23 of close upon 85 million sterling.

They are, however, not content with the surplus, but must still reduce expenditure. The fighting services estimates hitherto presented, show an aggregate cost of Imperial armaments at £120 million, as against £136 million in 1922-23 Budget. We wonder how it can be possible for the British Government to make such heavy reductions year after year, and how it would be dangerous for the Government of India to adopt even the small economies suggested by the Inchcape Committee! The Armament Budget of Britain—including the Air Force—will not be over 50 per cent. above the pre-war figure; and if we allow for the rise in prices in the interval, the Budget for 1923-24 may even be reducible almost to the pre-war figure. In India the Military Budget is 100 per cent. above the pre-war figure even after the Inchcape recommendations; and, to believe the Commander-in-Chief, we are apparently committed to no further reductions below a 60-crore Military Budget! Why? Col. Guinness introducing the War Office estimates in the British Parliament has supplied us with a cue to the answer for this baffling query which will intrude, try what we may to avoid it. We are maintaining an army, a part of which at least is not really needed for our own national defence! We are bearing a military burden, a part of which at least ought not to be thrown upon us! Col. Guinness and his colleagues do not like to concede to the Indian desire for reducing the Indian army numbers and the cost; because, if they do accede, the army for the whole Emire may prove inadequate; and then Britain might have to make good the deficit! But as that would not square with their programme of retrenchment at home, they prefer to browbeat India into maintaining an excess of army numbers to help in retrenchment in England! The immortal Dr. Pangloss could not possibly have found a more excellent arrangement!

The reduction in expenditure that it is open to a British Government to make is commonly supposed to be confined to Supply Services, the Consolidated Fund Services representing fixed charges which Parliament normally speaking cannot alter. But the next Budget would meet with a substantial reduction even in that charge, owing to a funding of the British debt to America on appreciably better terms. Britain, it is true, would still have to bear a debt charge unbalanced by any return from her own debtors! And to this extent the present British Government has certainly made an achievement that cannot but bring enormous gain indirectly to British trade and British credit. But even directly in the Budget itself the Debt Services would also show a reduction of some £25 million thanks to this arrangement. The only other items on the expenditure side that needs to be noticed is the heavy charge of the Civil Services, which include Old Age Pensions, Insurance Premia, Unemployment benefits, Education expenditure, etc. Some of these cannot be reduced, though they figure in the so-called Supply Services theoretically voteable afresh every year at discretion of Parliament. The Unemployed benefits, it is true, may be reduced by the recovery in trade and industry that is accomplishing itself gradually in Britain; even if the schemes now in the air about redrafting the principle of the National Insurance system on the basis of making each industry provide for its own insurance materialise, the cost of social reform in Britain may be very considerably reduced. But in the next Budget there is no reason to fix the total expenditure of Britain at anything below £850 million. There is a possible margin of reduction by another hundred million if Britain can recover her loans from the European powers, and if the social legislation is recast. But the possibility is so remote as hardly to be mentioned.

With an expenditure of £850 million and a revenue at the present rate of taxation of about £930 million, there is room for a tax readjustment of £80 million at least. It is an excellent, though orthodox, canon of British finance, that all possible surplus should be returned to the tax-payer in the shape of remission of taxation. Not to take from the people anything more than is absolutely needed is excellent, not only because it prevents waste, but also because it constitutes a handsome reserve for the Government to dip into in moments of grave national emergencies. The present constitution of the British Government points to a reduction of taxation particularly direct taxation as the inevitable consequence of the estimated surplus in revenues. It is for the British people to say whether the reduction by a shilling in the Income Tax or more is to be preferred to a reduction in the Customs duties or the stamps or postal charges. But in whatever form the tax remissions are granted, they cannot but increase the wealth of the people—or rather the reserve for the taxable yet untaxed wealth; and that procedure continued would bring the British Government to meet all their liabilities honourably and exactly, but would also save them from the horrors now impending on the Continent of Europe in consequence of French chauvinism run mad.

THE TRADE OF INDIA 1921-22.

The annual review of the trade of India has at last made its appearance—a year after it could be of any use. It is full of platitudes and rank generalisations that could scarcely be regarded as really applying to the trade conditions and prospects of a year ago, and from which it would be absurd to deduce any guidance for conditions in the year to come. "The year under review" says the compiler of the Report," will rank as a classical example of what trade-cycle economists characterize as the readjustment period"; but the compiler seems to have his own notion of a 'readjustment period', since only a few sentences later he says: "1921-22 was a year of unrelieved depression, of hand-to-mouth buying by the consuming trades and of resigned patience on the part of traders and their financiers." Can there be any readjustment when traders are indulging in "resigned patience"?

"Two factors which seriously hampered business throughout the year were the falling tendency of prices and the instability of exchange." But the Indian exchange with foreign countries was much less stable in 1920-21 than in 1921-22, while the price falls were greater in the earlier months of 1922-23 than in 1921-22 computed in the price levels of 1913-14 the trade is represented as follows:—

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES.)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Imports	183	101	142	124
Exports	244	198	172	102

Though the exports here seem to be in excess of the imports, the actual figures were:—

	1920-21	1921-22
Imports	347.14 (142)	280.41 (124)
Exports	267.64 (172)	248.66 (182)

From this comparative statement it is obvious that the exports have risen in value much less than the imported goods, and that consequently the Indian producer has not benefited quite in proportion to the benefit received by the producers of other countries.

A noteworthy future of the Report is contained in the Table relating to the Customs Duties and the observation in the general introduction that: "In March 1921 the general rate of import duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent. But importations during the year were so entirely controlled by major influences particularly the reduced purchasing power of the country as a whole that it is impossible to ascribe any particular changes in trade solely to the increase in import duties." The further rise to 15 per cent in 1922-23 has not also, it would seem from such figures of our trade returns as are now available for the current year, affected the import trade at all. If anything, the imports are recovering in spite of the rise in duties. Perhaps the rise is more than counterbalanced by the fall in prices. In any case the example and experience of this year as well as the last, coupled with the recent resolution on the fiscal policy ought to have given food for serious reflection to the Finance Minister before he ventured upon an absurd increase at a stroke of the salt duty. The Customs Revenue, it is true, has not quite kept pace with the expectations of Sir M. Hailey in the Budget of 1922-23; but that was due rather to the bad financing of Sir Malcolm and his incurably defective sense of estimating rather than to any falling off in the trade directly traceable to the rise in the Customs Duties. The Tariff Board has, indeed, to be yet created; and its recommendations yet a matter of speculation. But whatever they be, we venture to think there would be found more than sufficient room for increases to cover the remarkining defit without touching the poor man's salt.

A detailed analysis of the specific imports and exports would lead us too far afield, though it may be pointed out that the seeming fall, as compared with the pre-war years, in values is not always identical with the real fall in the quantities of trade. The foreign trade is still under the pre-war figure; but the fall in prices has effectually concealed the improvement in quantities over the years immediately preceding. The unsettled world conditions have also asserted their influence over trade conditions in India, and it would be safe to add that unless and until world conditions are rectified there can be no hope of trade recovery to pre-war levels. Meanwhile of such trade as there is, the chief customers were:—

PERCENTAGE.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913-14	1921-22	1913-14	1921-22
United Kingdom	64.1	56.6	23.4	20.1
Germany	6.9	2.7	10.6	6.7
Japan	2.6	5.1	9.1	13.7
United States	2.6	8.1	8.7	10.0
France	1.5	0.8	7.1	4.0
Italy	1.2	0.8	3.1	2.4
China	0.9	1.0	2.3	4.5
Australia	0.5	3.5	1.6	1.6
Java	5.8	8.9	0.8	1.7
Africa	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.3
Arabia, Persia etc.	1.5	1.3	3.2	6.1

Bar the United Kingdom, which is still below its pre-war level in our trade, our commerce with the British Empire is by no means so important as that with other countries; and we are consequently as much interested in the economic recovery of the world as any country well might be.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

EXCHANGE.

There have been two pronouncements during the last few days on a very important and complicated question. Both of them have emanated from the wait-and-see school of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce. It must be remembered that this type of thought was given an expression at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce when the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, assembled under the auspicious blessings of no less a person than His Excellency the Viceroy of India, passed a resolution deprecating any interference with exchange at this stage. These Anglo-Indian merchants forget that the chief guilty party in this connection is not the people who ask for interference at this stage but the Government of India who acting upon the short-sighted report of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee and disregarding the far-sighted advice of Mr. Dadiba Dalal fixed or tried to fix the exchange at two shillings. It is a strange doctrine that when a grievous wrong has been committed no attempt should be made to unsettle that wrong and that both the Government and the people should be asked to adopt a waiting attitude till the whole world situation improves. This resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was re-emphasised by Sir Campbell Rhodes in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and by Mr F. Nelson in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Sir Campbell admits that "the two shillings rupees was a utopia which has vanished from the scene of practical politics" but he cannot set himself free from the obsession of the Anglo-Indian economists who have laid down that the time is not yet "when a new ratio can be fixed with any guarantee of comparative stability."

The essential course for the Government to adopt is to follow the advice of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and to appoint a Committee forthwith to consider the question of the Exchange. It is not the fixity which is required but an unhampering liberty on the part of this country to have the exchange regulated according to trade conditions as is the case with civilised countries. It is remarked in some quarters, and if I mistake not His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech to the Associated Chambers of Commerce also supported the suggestion that the present exchange conditions in India were without any hampering restrictions. This school of economists construes the demand on the part of the Indian commercial public for abrogation of the fixing the parity of the rupee to the gold at two shillings as something in the nature of an interference. The real situation is that the fixing of the rupee at two shillings was an act of the gravest interference and the rupee cannot find its own level till this main obsession is still there. Conditions for freedon can only come when this piece of legislation is removed and the old parity of the rupee to the gold is restored. Bringing back the rupee to the old parity may not be treated as fixing the exchange, such a a fixity of parity being essential. In any case the sooner the present waiting policy of the Government is changed the better it will be for this country.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

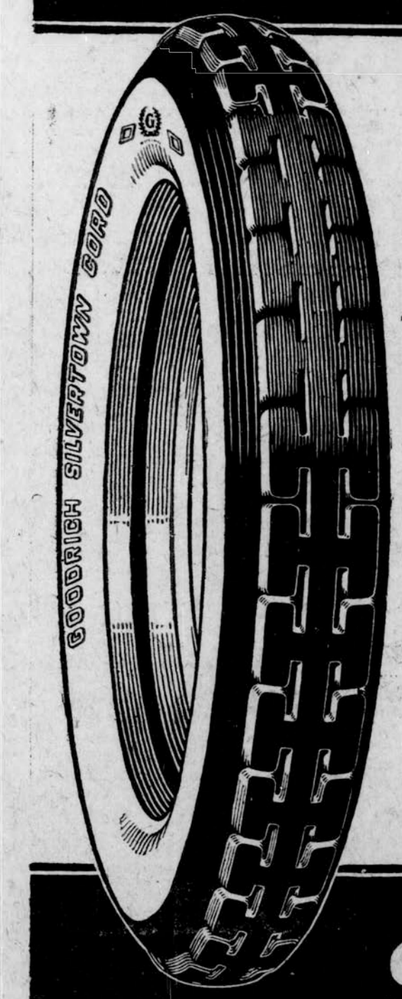
It was natural that the Presidents of both the above Chambers of Commerce dealt with the question of Protection which was one of the vital topics discussed by all the commercial Associations during the course of the year just ended. Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce are notoriously free-traders. It is not through any love of the Cobdenian motto of peace brotherhood and good-will among men that they are free-traders but because their vested interests in this country make it impossible for them to adopt any other economic theory. Protection to Indian industries will mean a blow to British imports and this, again, will mean a farewell to all that the ascendancy which the British commerce at present enjoys in this country. As I have time after time tried to show in these reviws, Anglo-Indian commerce is the "Hidden-hand" behind the scenes and all this ascendancy stands in danger of being lost if India turns protectionist. It was this reason which operated in the strenuous fight Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce of the Fiscal Committee up to the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the report of that Committee. Their strenuous perseverence with the helpful assistance of the Government of India which acts in such cases as a gramophone of the Anglo-Indian commercial community, secured them the triumph of getting the extremely mild and weak resolution with regard to the Fiscal policy passed. Discriminating protection which has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly may sound so sweet and reasonable but will be found out to by our countrymen at no great distance of time nothing but the barest camouflauge for the present policy of *laissez faire*.

STATE VERSUS COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

I have referred to protection as a factor calculated to undermine the ascendancy of Anglo-Indian commerce, finance. Another which the Anglo-Indian commercial community rightly fears as likely to undermine its economic and undue influence, is the transfer of the control of management from the hands of Railway Companies to the hands of the Government with regard to this question also Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce have been putting up a strenuous and tremendous fight against the adoption of what may be called the principle of State management of railways in this country. Years before the appointment of the last Railway Committee the Indian public opinion was sharply divided into two camps with regard to this question, the Anglo-Indian commercial community favouring Company management of railways and the Indian commercial community going in for the State management of Railways. Since the publication of the report of the Railway Committee the Anglo-Indian commercial community tried by every means possible to thwart the management of railways passing to the hands of the State. The Government of India also have done what they could to help the Anglo-Indian commercial community but the Indian public opinion asserted itself for once and even the Legislative Assembly stood firm against any to-ning down of the principle of State Management. Mr. Goodall, speaking at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, indulged in bitter lamentations at the decision of the Legislative Assembly. Our Anglo-Indian merchant friends are nowhere at their best as when they are describing themselves as supreme philanthropists with but one end and aim in their life viz., the amelioration of the conditions of this country and specially of the masses. This extremely benevolent and pious wish has not lost even one of its tragi-comic elements after repetition for more than a century. Mr. Goodall fears that the State Management will react unfavourably not only on the railways but also upon the general administration of the country and that the present racial feelings are likely to lead to the adoption of a policy that has other ends in view than the efficient running of the railways. Here lies the sting! Both the Government and the Anglo-Indian commercial community have made a fetish of efficiency to cover the continuing of the policy of Company management of railways which has wrought such a grievous injury to Indian trade and industries, not to speak of its wrongs in political and social directions. Mr. Goodall adduces as an example of his contention the resolution which was recently carried in the Council of State for the Indianising of certain posts in the State railways. I may adduce it as an instance of the benefits which are likely to be derived from the State management of railways for it is in this direction that the company management of railways had inflicted one of its greatest blows upon the progress and advancement of this country. Of course Mr. Goodall has no idea of keeping away Indians from posts in the railways. He says he has every sympathy with the desire of Indians "that all paths of advancement should be open to Indians" but little or no sympathy with the idea "that men should be chosen for the posts merely because they happen to belong to a particular race of caste." It is a very high and ideal doctrine of Mr. Goodall. May I ask him if this rule holds good in any of the British self-governing colonies or even in the United Kingdom or even in India of to-day? What has been our experience of the workings of the Empire and of British rule in this country? The plain and blunt reply is that not only in the colonies, not only in the United Kingdom, but even in this land which we call our own, the British element has ruled out the possibility of many Indian occupying the highest posts not only in one department but in all the departments of the State. If now in this country the British element is slowly reduced it is not of their own choosing but against their inmost wishes and feelings. There must be no mincing of matters with regard to this. We must tell the Britishers plainly and frankly that India is a land of the Indians and as Mr. Montagu recently said the doctrine is going to be India for Indians. Im people are chosen for posts in the United Kingdom just because they are British, if people are chosen for posts in France just because they are French, and if people are chosen for posts in the Colonies just because they are colonials, there is no reason why India should not adopt the policy that people should be chosen for posts just because they are Indians. All the countries in the world have been following this principle and have relegated efficiency but to a secondary place. Efficiency is a desirable thing but it cannot take the place of national sentiment and national interests. Not only this but efficiency is not a monopoly of any race or country. There is no reason why efficiency should not come in even when Indians are occupying all the higher posts in the railways of the country. It does not mean an exclusion of the British element altogether but merely that they will entertain as experts, technical advisers, etc., though the idea of monopoly should be driven away from their minds.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as he was present at the previous three meetings showing the entente cordiale which has prevailed between the head of the Government and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. His Excellency made last year a speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against which the Indian public had much to say. This year he has, fortunately, steered clear of politics, but expressed himself with regard to the questions of mahagement of railways and the exchange. His Excellency reiterated what the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce were saying with regard to both these questions, conferring his blessings upon what fell from Mr. Nelson. His Excellency with pathetic resignation says, "we must hope for the best but the new experiments will need careful watching." British rule in this country is not a new experiment but an experiment of a hundred and fifty years' standing and yet, unfortunately, it still needs careful watching!

Tires of Distinction



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ANTI-SKID SAFETY TREAD

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

Months.	To-day's Price
March	16.24—4
April	16.17—6
May	16 13—6
June	16.04—7
July	15.96—8
Aug.	15.61— 2
Sept.	15.18—18
Oct.	14 78—19
Nov.	14.57—1.
Dec.	14.41—18
Jan.	14.31—17
Feb.	14.26—1

Tone—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 19

Futures at New York	May	3..1—4
	July	30.2—10
	Oct.	29.6+
	Dec.	28.6+ 5

Liverpool, Mar 19

Weston Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.24—4
	May	16 1 —6
	July	15 90—8
	Oct	14 .6—.9

London Mar 19

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3 32 Steady.
Bar Gold — £4 84 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Mar 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		11....
" Exports to Great Britain		1.0
" " to Continent		1.00
Futures at New York	May	31. . 4
" " "	July	30.32+ 0
" " "	Oct.	29 30
" " "	Dec.	29 30
Spot Cotton at New York		3 . . 1
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		31 00 unchg
Futures at New Orleans	May	.....
" " "	July	30.. +
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		13
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 . .
Do. Foreign		67 1 8

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 19

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5 00
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 19.

Months.	To-day's Prices
March	16.27—7
April	—
May	16.14—2
June	—
July	15.94—6
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14 63—4
Nov.	14 42—2
Dec.	—
Jan.	14.20—6
Feb.	—

EGYPTIANS—

May	18.60
July	18.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool Mar. 19

d. G. Bengal	Good	—	9.10
" "	Fully Good	—	9.00
" "	Fine	—	9.90
No. 1 Comra,	Good	—	11.00
" "	Fully Good	—	11 00
" "	Fine	—	12 00
d. G. Broach	Good	—	13 20
" "	Fully Good	—	13 00
" "	Fine	—	14..0
d. G. Scinde	Good	—	9 00
" "	Fully Good	—	9.40
" "	Fine	—	9.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar 16

Months	To-day's prices
March	30+2
April	17-97+17
May	18 18+2
June	18 33+2
July	18 48+2
August	18 52+2
September	18 6 +2
October	18.64+2
November	18.64+2
Dec.	18.67+2
Jan.	18.70+2

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

New York tone steady.

Mid Americans spot Limited dimand		16.68
Egyptian F.G.F Sakels		18 20
New York, 11 a.m	May	31.34
As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	30.52
	Oct	27.65
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	30.80
	Oct.	26.54

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 19.

Banks 3 per cent	37 3/4
Call over spot	32 1.16
months hence	31 7/8
China Contonese selling Quiet	
Bank Rate of England since	3
1 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
7 day Market loans	2 1/8

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/9
Eastern	£ 11s 1/3
Imperial	£ 66 1/3
P. and O.	£ 13 1/3
Reuters	£ 3 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/4+ 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 91 +1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/8unchgd
Consols 2 1/2 %	39 3/8+ /8
Exchequer Bonds 5 1/2%	99 1/2 unchgd
Indian Bonds 5 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 3 4+1/8
Egyptian Securities 4%	87unchgd
Ottoman 4 per cent to the Loan	£ 11s 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar. 19.

WHEAT.

Ontario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs	
Mar.-Apl. Sellers	45/3
Manitoba—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	43
Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	30
Ontario Oats White Canadian per 336 lbs. C.I.F. Mar. Ap. Sellers	29
Apl. Paid	42/3
Mar.-Apl Sellers	43
Flour —Firm	

SEEDS.

LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Value	£ 18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Feb M r Paid	18 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Better tendency	
LINSEED, Calcutta 30/0 per ton Mar.-Apl. Value	—
LINSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) M.r.-Apl. Value	2 1/2.
CUBIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Sellers	£ 18 3/4

(Continued on next page.)

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from previous page.)

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July, Sellers	29
Do Do June-July. Sellers	27/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	29/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29 4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 77
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 76 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 95
Yellow Metal	8 1/2
Hard Spelter	82
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, April-May	16 1/2
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	16 1/2
Tone :—Firmer.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 20.

To-day a drop of 15 points in New York futures and a rise of 4 points in Liverpool have been reported by Reuter We look for higher prices at present on account of unfavourable weather prevailing in Texas and rains in the East. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 19th March as under:—

"Think present prices are safe.

"We look for higher prices."

The recent sharp decline in our market is due to heavy long liquidation by Japanese Export Houses. We cannot positively account for this sudden change in the policy of the Japanese Exporters but think that recent purchasers in Japan have been anxious to get out of their commitments and this fact may account for the depression in our market. We think the present weakness to be temporary and look for higher prices in the long run.

In sympathy with the decline in American markets the Marwari Bazar opened easier for F. G. M. G. Broach April May at Rs. 541 and going up by a rupee gradually gave way to Rs. 537½ on selling by a well-known Japan Office and Marwari operators, their offerings being absorbed by Marwari jobbers. From this level the market touched Rs. 541 and after a meagre fluctuation the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs 539. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 539 At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 538; touching Rs. 539½ declined to Rs. 536½ on selling by Offices and closed at Rs. 536½.

F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 556 and after touching Rs. 554½ improved to Rs. 558 on Commission Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations the quotation was Rs. 555½ at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Domra March opened at Rs. 482. On buying by offices and brokers and short covering the values jumped to Rs. 500. Selling at this level by a prominent Japan House the prices gave way to Rs. 488. Again on buying by Commission Houses the Market improved to Rs. 494 which price ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 425 whilst May Rs. 426/7 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was very dull yesterday and the demand continued to be very poor. Japan shippers were not in the market while local spinners were buying some nice lots.

Our markets for ready and forward business are closed to-morrow on account of the Jamshedi Neoroz.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 20th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		536 1/2
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.		555
F G. Bengal	March		429
F. G. Bengal	May		429
Fine Oomra	March		495

PATEL BROTHER'S COTTON REPORT.

20th Mar. 1923.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 12 to 20 points down.

We have received the following cables dated the 19th Inst. from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

(1) Bad weather Texas delaying crop.

(2) Straddle selling of May position; new crop months strong on freezing Texas, rains on the East; looks higher for the present on account of start of crop being unfavourable. New York, featureless market.

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 20th

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		539
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.		556
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		426
F. G. Bengal	May		427
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		495
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		559

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 20th

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	460	450	430	415
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	515	500	485	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	545	530	515	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	530	515	500	—

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay. 20th March, Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the bi-week from 16th March to 19th March 1923	68,191	31,781
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 19th March. 1923	24,15,892	21,07,826
Shipments for the bi-week from 16th March to 19th March 1923 Europe	3,949	3,311
China, Japan and Coast Ports	82,255	
Total	86,204	3,311
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 19th March 1923		
Europe	4,81,531	3,53,003
China, Japan & Coast Ports	11,89,453	10,07,474
Total	16,70,984	13,60,477
Afloat in harbour Europe	25,295	6,233
China, Japan and Coast Ports	58,374	26,053

* Including 5,734 bales for U. S. of America.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar. 20th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fasalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Bald)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5208:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fasulbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1128 per piece	15 0 0
No. 128 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 6 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 9
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	—
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

RECEIPTS.

The follwing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Mar, 1923,

Cotton	320,93 Bales
Wheat	5851 Cwts.
Linseed	15239 "
Rapeseed	6799 "
Gingellyseed	2001 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	10311 "
Castorseed	11158 "
Rice	2787 "
Myrabolams	6544 "
Cottonseed	38774 "
Mowraseed	641 "
Gram	1283 "
Jowar	1186 "
Wheat	Nil. "
Barley	244 "
Bajra	571 "
Coal	2078 Tons

2 Days Total.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 20th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Hall. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	47 0 0	7 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teaseed, White 35-16	79 0 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	77 0 0	15 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 80-36	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teaseed Black	71 0 0	14 2 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	8 7 0	8 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 8 0	6 5 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 7 0
Linseed May	13 1 9

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th Mar, 1923

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/4
Doc Demand	470
American Dollars	319
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	243
Japan	154 1/2
Singapore	176 1/2
Market Steady.	

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

March 20.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	25-3-6
Bars gold forward	25-1-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement	25-1-6
Bars silver ready	82-11-9
Bars silver 1st settlement	82-9-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	82-3-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4
Bank's selling D D	1/4 1/32
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 1/16
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 1/4
Bank's buying T T.	1/4 1/8
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 5/32
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	478
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	510
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	500
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	154 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	149 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	177
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	243
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	176 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	319
London gold ready, sh.	88-4
London silver ready, d.	32-1
London silver forward, d.	31-14

Tone of Silver—Dull, India, China and Continent sold, Speculators bought to cover sales, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.69 15/16
French Exchange—Frcs.	72.50
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.30
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	88.40
Italian Exchange—Liras	98.90
German Exchange—Marks	97,000
Prague Exchange—Krons	—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	61/8
5 per cent War Loan	87/8
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	100
5 per cent. Conversion Loan	80
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	102/12
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	102
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	103/8
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	105/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	71
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	98
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	71
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	98
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974	71

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial	1330	India	94
Central and Eastern	33 82	Tata Bank	14

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2300	Alliance	210
Apollo	46/4	Birla Mills	50
By-Cotton	775	By-Dyeing	1052/8
Bradbury	700	Century	610
Central India	2820	Colaba Land	1650xd
Coorla	175	Crescent	362/8
Edward Sassoon	385	Elphinston	87/8
Fazulbhoy	975	Gokak	172/8xd
Ind-Bleaching	210	Ind-Malwa	547/8
Jamshed Mfg	290	Kastoorchand	350
Khatao	365	Kohinoor	1570xd
Madhowji	310	New Great	535xd
New City	500	Pabani	535
Pearls	747/8	Phoenix	720
Shapurji	182/8	Simplex	455
Standard	1800	Swan	829
Swadeshi	940	Tata Mill	575
Vishnu Cotton	1900		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	310	B. Burma	435
B. Burma N.I.	125	Bt-Burma pet	7
B. Tramway	9s/12	B. Flour	1350
B. Steam	147/8	Bundi Cement	221
Ind. Cement	170	Katni Ord	157/8
Katni Defd.	780	New India	18/8
Shivrajpur	27/8	Tata Iron Ord	42/8
Tata Iron Defd.	135	Tata Hydro	707/8
Tata Oil	30	Scindia Steam	11

COMPANY MEETINGS.

DAVID MILLS CO. LTD.

The Thirty Seventh Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, on Monday afternoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. The Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December 1922 were approved and adopted. In the course of the report, it was staed:—

The Directors beg to lay before you their report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 31st December 1922, showing a nett profit of Rs. 10,39,906-3-1, which with Rs. 2,51,065-0-2 carried forward from last year's account makes Rs. 12,82,971-3-3.

Out of this sum the Directors have carried:—

To Depreciation Account:—On Machinery Rs. 2,20,000 and on Buildings Rs. 65,000 to Reserve Fund Rs. 75,000, to Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 50,000, to Bonus to Staff Account Rs. 12,000, and to Income-tax and other Taxes provision to Account Rs. 1,00,000, total Rs. 5,27,000; which leaves for disposal Rs. 7,55,971-3-3.

Out of this sum Rs. 3,51,000 have already been paid as Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1922, at Rs. 45 per share. The Directors recommend appropriating the balance of Rs. 4,04,971-2-2 as under:—

(1) To payment of Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1922 at Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 1,56,000, (2) To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2,48,971-3-3.

The Directors regret they were not able to work all the looms *viz.*, 975, during the year, owing to the Diesel Engine not been put into full working order yet, and most of the spindles had to be engaged reeling yarn only. Welfare work was carried out satisfactorily on similar lines as before.

The Directors also desire to draw your attention to the alterations in Articles 35 and 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, as adopted by you, in your Extra-Ordinary General Meetings held on the 3rd and 19th January 1923. The Mill Buildings and Machinery with stocks of cotton, yarn etc. are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 1,30,92,800. Your profits in case of stoppage of Mills, owing to fire, has also been insured for Rs. 12,00,000.

STANDARD MILLS, CO. LTD.

The Thirty-Second Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon at Navsari Buildings, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presiding. The Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts were approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

The Directors beg to lay before you their Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 31st December 1922, showing a nett profit of Rs. 11,35,312-11 which with Rs. 2,27,206-0-8 carried forward from last year's account makes Rs. 13,62,518-11-8.

Out of this sum the Directors have carried:

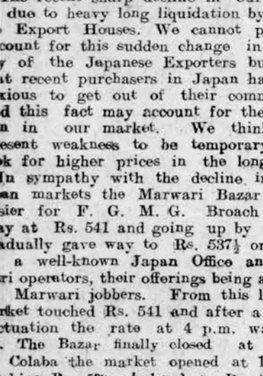
To Depreciation Account:—On Machinery Rs. 1,85,000, on Buildings Rs. 35,000. To Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000, to Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 1,00,000, to Bonus to Staff Account Rs. 14,000, on Income-tax and Super-tax Provision Account Rs. 1,20,000, total Rs. 5,54,000, which leaves for disposal Rs. 8,08,518-11-8.

Out of this sum Rs. 3,12,000 have already been paid as Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1922 at Rs. 130 per share. The Directors recommend appropriating the balance of Rs. 4,96,518-11-8 as under:—

(1) To payment of Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1922, at Rs. 150 per share on 2,031 whole shares and Rs. 37-8 per share on 1,476 quarter shares, free of Income-tax, (making in all Rs. 280 per whole share and Rs. 70 per quarter share for the 12 months ended 31st December 1922) Rs. 3,60,000. (2) To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 1,36,518-11-8.

Considering the stagnant condition of the yarn and cloth markets, during the latter half of the year under report, your Directors trust you will regard the result as satisfactory. The cloth market continues to be dull and unless there is a substantial improvement in the near future, the prospects for the current year are far from bright, the depression in trade and the high prices of cotton having materially reduced the margin of profit. Welfare work is being done on the same lines as last year and the total expenses during the year under this head came to Rs. 8,964-13-9. The Mill-buildings and Machinery with stocks of cotton, yarn, stores, etc., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 94,58,770. Your profits in case of stoppage of Mills, owing to fire has also been insured for Rs. 12,00,000.

FOOT-POWER GRINDER ATTACHMENT



The Attachment is simple and powerful, Made of malleable iron and is strong and durable. Readily adjusted to several heights. (The illustration show Attachment fitted to grinder.)

Rs. 12-8 each.

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Telegrams: "Automotive".

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But it had to die, and exposure to the strong light of public judgment killed it.

Nevertheless new makers of "pure" Coffee spring up from time to time who adopt all possible means, sometimes ludicrous, sometimes offensive, to revive the old prejudice.

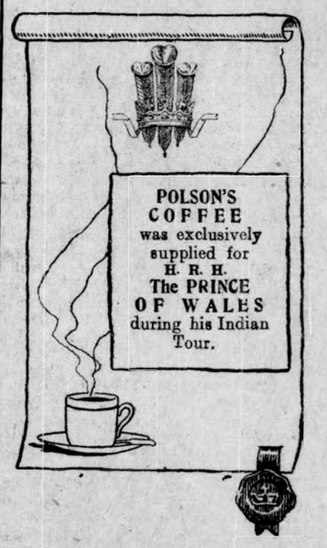
It is a reflection on public intelligence to suggest that Chicory is not now universally recognised as a healthful seasoning for coffee.

POLSON'S FRENCH COFFEE caters to a taste created by coffee drinkers themselves over 150 years ago, and is deservedly famous as a delightful and healthful beverage.

But if you prefer unblended coffee and want the best available, drink POLSON'S PURE MOCHA. Compare it by test with any other pure coffee advertised and judge its goodness for yourself.

Every 1 lb. Tin contains a Present Ticket.

Your guarantee of quality



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OVERRIDING THE ASSEMBLY.

"REDUCING SELF GOVERNMENT TO A SHAM."

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

MR. SAKLATWALA ON GOVERNMENT BY CAMOUFLAGE.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON PRINCES' BILL.

Speaking on the motion for an address on the Princes' Protection Bill Col. Wedgwood moved:—

That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty praying that he withhold his Assent to the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, 1922. This legislation, he said, concerned the relations with and our responsibilities for those people in India who were not British subjects, but subjects of the Native Princes and in respect of which the Viceroy, for the first time, resorted to his undoubted power, under the Government of India Act, to certify legislation which had been rejected by the Indian Assembly at Delhi. There was a good deal of oppression and misrule in some of the Indian States, and that oppression and misrule existed under a system of government which was almost absolute, and in States where the subjects had no rights as against the Prince. There certainly was real cause for anxiety if we took our responsibilities to those people seriously. The old check on autocratic abuse in India had gone. The one check that had been preserved was the presence of the Resident at the Court, and if his report showed that things were too bad, the Ruling Chief might be removed. The position of the Resident however, was more that of keeping peace between the British Raj and the native Rajah than that of protecting the subjects of the native Rajah, so that the Resident was not a very reliable protection for the natives in these States. The only safeguard against oppression was publicity. That being so, there had been a constant effort on the one hand to keep the safety valve working and a constant effort by those who benefited by the autocracy to get the safety valve closed.

A change had come over India almost simultaneously with the retirement of Mr. Montagu. Sir William Vincent was no longer the power behind the Throne, and his place had been taken by Mr. J. P. Thompson, the Political Secretary. The Government got consent to preserving the censorship only from the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Madras. They got no support from the great province of Bengal presided over by Lord Lytton, or from the Central Provinces, nor from the Governor of Bombay. Face to face with the Gandhi agitation, the Government of India wanted friends. They had the alternative of making friends either with the people or with the Princes. They chose the Princes. Bureaucracy and autocracy joined together against the democracy. Having decided that it was their duty to scrap the recommendations of the Press Act Committee and to go to the rescue of the Princes, the Indian Government discovered that they were under a pledge—were bound in honour—to support the Princes. (Ministerial cheers.) He knew that would be cheered; but, if that was so, how was it that before 1910, when these pledges were perfectly well known, no attempt was made to carry out those pledges in that direction? (Hear, hear.) What sort of pledges were they? One of them, he understood, was that we were to permit no diminution of the honour and reputation of the Maharajah at the hands of others. If we were going on with that sort of things we had our work cut out. Another was that "the friends and enemies of one should be the friends and enemies of both." Did that mean that we were to treat their enemies as they treated ours in every respect? How far, he asked had the home Government been responsible for this change of front? Had the change the support of Mr. Montagu, and would the Government publish the private telegrams that constituted so large a part of the Indian administration?

CHANGING ADMINISTRATION.

After the Legislative Assembly had refused leave for the introduction of this Bill, the measure was certified and carried through the Council of State, where the Government had an official and nominated majority, without a division, and without a single amendment being allowed. The essential clause of the measure provided that whoever printed a document which was intended to excite disaffection—and disaffection included disloyalty and all feelings of enmity—towards any Prince, Chief or Government, should be punishable with five years' imprisonment or a fine, or both. Disapprobation could be expressed if it were expressed without exciting contempt or disaffection, with a view to obtaining an alteration by lawful means. But how difficult it would be for the unfortunate editor to manage to strike the line between right and wrong criticism! And what was meant by "lawful means?" There were no means whatever. (Sir C. Oman.—In many States they have representative Governments. In Mysore, for instance.) In mysore! There were seven hundred of these Native Princess. Under the old Press Act a man could be warned and his deposit confiscated, but under this measure he would go to prison for five years; and the truth of an accusation was no defence against a charge of sedition. In accordance with our best traditions, we in this country might legitimately reject such legislation. Our administration in India had changed and was changing. Three years ago we made advances towards democracy, but now the movement was reserved. The argument had been used that because the Indian Princes led their Imperial Service troops during the war we must now help them to retain their autocratic rule over the peoples who did the fighting. Not one of the Princess was even wounded.

Sir C. Yate (Melton, U.)—Considering all that the Princess did in the war, that is a most disgraceful statement.

Colonel Wedgwood said that any attempt such as this to bind the Indian Princes to our chariot wheel would be as much resented by the best of the Princess as by the people of India.

Mr. Snell (Woolwich, E., Lab.) seconded. The passing of this Act would be a real danger to our position in India and would do a great deal more harm than good. It might be inferred from it by the natives of India that the British Government had given up all hope or intention of endeavouring to rule India along lines of progressive government and freedom, and that the Government was determined to fall back upon a policy of force. It was never justifiable to trifle free criticism either in India or elsewhere, and by this Act it was proposed to give to the Princes of India protection which was not even given to the King-Emperor himself. This was a dangerous step from which we might find it impossible to retreat. The growing unrest in India and elsewhere needed to be dealt with, with infinite patience and with infinite care. The unrest in India was not a reaction specially against British rule, but a reaction against Western civilization as a whole, due to the revival of race consciousness. As one who believed in what was called the British Commonwealth of Nations, he believed one of the worst things they could do was to introduce repressive legislation of the kind suggested.

Sir Percy Newson (Tamworth, U.) pointed out that the proposed legislation did not touch legitimate criticism or practical journalism. It followed closely the principles of English law and the practice of all civilized countries. In the Legislative Assembly leave to introduce the Ball was only refused by a majority of four votes while it was passed in the Council of State with only one dissentient. When the Press Act of 1910 was repealed in 1922 the Governments under our own administration were still protected by section 124 (b) of the Indian Penal Code. That section did not apply to the Ruling Princes. A very dangerous position was created, and the Chamber of Princes passed unanimously a resolution urging the Viceroy to introduce a measure to safeguard them and their Governments. All possible precautions against injustice had been taken in the Act under consideration. No prosecution instituted without the sanction of the Governor-General in Counil could proceed. It was absurd to suppose that the Viceroy and the members of his Council would lend their names of prosecution which does not justified. The Viceroy had stated that in the year ended May, 1922, 170 separate attacks were made upon Ruling Chiefs by newspapers in India. It was true that this was the first time the Government of India had had to proceed under section 67 (b). He doubted very much if it would be the last. (Labour members.—"Hear, hear.") The reforms had only just been begun, and, from the point of view of government, India was still under tutelage. The logical consequence of this motion, if it were carried, would necessarily be the resignation of the Viceroy and, he imagined, the Secretary of State. It was a vote of censure on Lord Reading, for his view was that this Bill was needed, that it was just, that we were bound in hour to the Native Princes to introduce and pass it; and that it was required by Imperial considerations. Were they going to tell Lord Reading that he was wrong? This was the test of our regard for our pledged word. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Roberts (Derby, L) said that Colonel Wedgwood had hardly followed the traditions of that House in attacking Indian Civil servants who were doing their duty to the Empire under conditions which made it impossible for them to reply. (Ministerial cheers.),It was not really the question of this Bill that that House had to discuss. What they had to discuss was the action which had brought the bill to the cognizance of the House of Commons. The Viceroy had used a power deliberately given to him by that House not four years ago. That power was deliberately devised and planned because in the circumstances that Parliament had to envisage, without it they would lead up to a constitutional deadlock out of which there was no possible issue except either a breakdown of the reforms or a shattering of the authority of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Wedgwood proposed no amendment to the Government of India Bill to cut this power out and he never divided against its retention. (Hear, hear.) He did not see that there had been such a change of policy as Colonel Wedgwood had suggested. He knew how difficult it was for the Labour Party to curtail their feelings of universal benevolence, but they must remember that the territories of these Princes were not technically British territory at all. The movement for reform, he thought, should come from the people themselves, and should not be whipped up from outside. If they were going to have personal Government, they must have incidents of personal Government, and they could not combine with that sort of Government the apparatus of self-governing democracy. They ought not to verride the Viceroy in the deliberate use of the powers conferred on him.

"BENEFICIENT RULE."

Mr. Gwynne (Easterbourne, U.) said he had often criticized the Administration of India in the past, but on this occasion he gave his whole-hearted opposition to the motion. If he were given his choice he would rather live under the beneficient rule of any of the Native Princes, though it was an autocracy, than under the any of the so-called democracies of which Colonel Wedgwood was the advocate. Under an autocracy the hon. member had a better chance than under the democracy he favoured of retaining what he had, and especially his head. (Laughter.) He was delighted that the Viceroy had shown that he meant to deal a little less tenderly with agitators. Already since firm action was taken with regard to Gandhi we had had more peace and tranquility in India.

Mr. Saklatwala (Battersea, N., Lab.) said he felt that the House were conducting a mock debate to a foregone conclusion. In this country they favoured the growth of democratic institutions, but in other parts of the world they demanded that the people should have no voice in the administration of their affairs. He would be extremely pleased if the Government rejected the motion of the Labour Party, because that was the way in which the last lingering vestige of Imperialism would go to its grave. As to the Indian Civil Service, it was not Indian, it was not civil and it was a domination and a usurpation. (Laughter.) Barring those three great defects, the Service was all right. (Renewed laughter.) If the Government wished to destroy British Imperialism let them go on with their autocratic programme. If they wished to give an extended lease of life to British Imperialism they must tell the Viceroy to retrace his steps, to climb down, and to find some other camouflage with which to rule the Indian people. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope Simpson (Taunton, L.) said that Sir William Vincent not only introduced this Bill in the Lower House, but supported it in the Upper House, in which it was passed. (Hear, hear.) Although he was on the Press Committee, he singed the Report in ignorance of the facts. It had been said that the Legislative Council, by which this Bill was passed, contained a nominated majority. That was not the fact.

They were fortunate in England, in that they escaped from the kind of newspaper which in India was exceedingly common. In the Bombay Presidency at the present moment there were thirty-six newspapers regularly appearing, the circulation of each of which was under five hundred copies. In the United Provinces, there were fifty such newspapers appearing. Lots of these papers were started simply to obtain blackmail from the Native Chiefs and Princes. A few copies of the paper were distributed among a Chief and his friends, and in a short time a letter was received from the Chief or Prince asking how much the journalist wanted to make him cease publication. The circulation then usually ceased until the money had been spent. It was against these practices that the Government of India wanted to give protection (Cheers.)

Sir T. Bennett (Sevenoaks, U.) said that Col. Wedgwood had concentrated his attention and sympathy on the honest journalist. He had not given a thought to the blackmailer, who was the central object of the whole problem. (Colonel Wedgwood.—I understand that under the ordinary law the blackmailer can be proceeded against in India as in England.) He could personally testify to the great harm that these seditious articles created in the minds of the natives of India. All the noble sentiments they had heard during that debate had no relation whatever to the problem. They were not dealing with honest criticism, but with blackmail. He would not be a party to anything that would hinder legitimate critiicism, but nothing in this Bill would do that. A special reason operated in this case because the Government of India was pledged to give the Princes of India protection against the attacks of the kind they were considering. He urged Col. Wedgwood to withdraw his motion so that it might go out to the people of India that the House of Commons was determined that the pledges given by statesmen and rulers should be honoured.

EARL WINTERTON'S REPLY.

Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary for India (Horsham and Worthing, U), replying on the debate, said the House was asked to support a legislative body which, though virile and energetic, was essentially youthful. This was a matter in which Parliament ought not to interfere at all, or if it did, not in the direction of giving bad advice, which the resolution suggested. The Government of India was fulfilling pledges in putting forward the present Act. Some of those pledges took the forms of acts of treaty engagement. Others were in the form of proclamations and of speeches made by the present Viceroy and his predecessors. The present Act, he explained, had nothing to do with attacks made against the Princes in their own States. It was concerned simply with the action of persons in British India who in the Press attempted to cause disaffection against the rulers of Native States, and who, if they similarly attacked the British authority, would be liable to prosecution under the Penal Code. The ordinary law of libel was really not applicable to the attacks now under consideration. Col. Wedgwood had quoted one of the attacks complained of, which was published in the white Paper, and he and his hon. friends seemed to think that it showed that the attacks were not of a very serious nature, and that they did not do any harm. If they thought that the language quoted was fair and proper language to use about the hereditary ruler of any State within the British Empire, it would be many years before they occupied the Ministerial benches (cheers), and he would add that it was not the sort of language that was popular with the great mass of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) It was to be remembered, too, that attacks which would be laughed at, as merely puerile in this country, might lead to the gravest consequences in India, and might even endanger the life of the native ruler against whom they were made.

There was no foundation whatever for the suggestion that the Government of India were endeavouring to stifle legitimate criticism. There was nothing in the Act to prevent the fullest written criticism of legitimate kind. What the Act was intended to prevent, what he believed it would prevent vent, what he believed it would prevent, what the Government of India and the Secretary of State were determined to prevent, were the malicious, mischievous, and thoroughly disreputable attacks made in certain sections of the Press on the persons of the rulers of these States. (Cheers.) One of the safeguards of legitimate criticism was the provision in the Act that no prosecution could be instituted except with the sanction of the Government of India, and this, since the Viceroy was himself the member in charge of the Political Department, meant in practice that no order for a prosecution would be made without the personal knowledge and concurrence of the Governor-General.

The hon. member for Taunton had asked him whether either the Government of India or the Setcretary of State had taken legal advice as to whether this particular Act was covered by the words "the Governor-General may certify that the passage of a Bill is essential to the safety, tranquillity, or interests of British India or any part thereof." The matter had been most carefully considered by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, and there was no doubt in the minds of either that the Bill did come within the definition. It was quite obvious that if in British India they allowed every newspaper man of straw to make scurrilous attacks on the Rajahs of the Indian States, they would certainly not effect the tranquillity of those States or of British India, and it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that the situation in the one would act on that in the other. The motion was in effect a vote of censure on the Viceroy and on the Secretary of State, and he had heard no argument which would justify the House in voting for it.

The most painful part of Colonel Wedgwood's speech was that in which he thought fit to attck a distinguished Government servant. Mr. Thompson. He believed that had Mr. Thompson been a member of that House the Speaker would not have allowed the hon. and gallant gentleman to make the personal attack which he did, and if Colonel Wedgwood had made that attack in the Council of India he was sure that Mr. Thompson would have given him an answer which he would have remembered for a long time. (Cheers.) Mr. Thompson's record of service was such that he need not fear comparison even with that of the hon. and gallant gentleman. (Cheers).

PRINCES' WAR SERVICES.

Apart from the question of our pledges to these rulers what had these Princes done to merit our regard? He had never listened to a speech more critical of any body of men than Colonel Wedgwood's remarks—assented to by those who sat behind him—on these rulers. It was very necesary therefore that the point of view of the Government and of the majority of people should be put. (Hear, hear). These Princes, or the majority if them, had been our firm friends in dark times and in good times, and in the very worst days of the war they not only gave us troops, horses, munitions lavishly, but they themselves and their sons served in France, (Hear hear.) In that connexion Colonel Wedgwood had used a taunt which was unworthy of him. He said that "not one of them was wounded." Was he not aware that many them and their sons served actually the front trenches, and the son of Maharajah Pertab Singh was killed? What would be the feelings of these men on reading the attack which the hon. and gallant member had made? (Cheers.)

Colonel Wedgwood said that his point was that they must not only consider the Princes who helped in the war, but they must consider their men, who helped also and for whose interests this country was responsible. If they were oppressed, we ought to take no steps which would prevent that oppression from being made public in their interests.

Earl Winterton.—The hon. and gallant gentleman cannot deny that he made an attack on these rulers on the score that their war service was not a real one. should be a pretty poor sort of Minister if allowed him to make that charge withou replying. With the greatest emphasis, say that that is not a true charge. I served myself in Palestine in a brigade, one uni of which was formed from Imperial Service troops, and I know that the Maharajah from whose State they came took a most honourable part in the war. He said that the mere fact that they gave good service in the war is no reason for giving them protection to which they are not entitled. agree, but our whole point was that they are entitled. His argument is that the men were those who really did the gallant service. I am not going to draw invidious comparisons between the men and the rulers, but there is nothing in this Act to do harm to their interests. But do you think that the Bikanir Camel Corps, who served with me in Palestine, like to see their beloved Maharajah attacked by the little guttersnipes of the Press in British India? (Cheers.) Of course they do not. (Cheers and interruptions.) The one thing that these men desire is to see their rulers protected from such men. The House would, indeed, do an ill service to the Empire if it accepted this motion. I hope its rejection will be carried by a large majority, which will be a proof of the respect and admiration with which the Indian Princes are regarded in this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Trevelyan (Newcastle, Central, Lab said the overriding of the decisions of the Legislative Assembly reduced the self-government given to India to a sham. Sir C. Yate (Melton, U.) said he had spent great part of his life with the Ruling Princes, and he could not express the indignation he felt at the uncalled-for attacks made upon them by Colonel Wedgwood in a speech marked by complete ignorance of the facts. (Hear, hear.) Captain Berkeley (Nottingham, Central, L.) thought that no one could pretend that it was an improper use of Government to bring in a Bill to limit the activities of the scurrilous parts of the Indian Press. (A Labour member.—"What about the Press in this country?") If the Press of this country indulged in the same conduct he should be prepared to support a Bill to control it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lansbury (Bow and Bromley, Lab.) said that the virile Radicals of bygone days made attacks on the Monarchy of this country very much worse than anything in the document which had been quoted to the House. The extraordinary thing was that when he was a boy people thought the Monarchy could not last a generation, and it had become now, he thought, rather more firmly fixed than ever. (Cheers.) That was simply because there was no attempt to suppress free speech and freedom of the Press.

The motion was rejected by 279 votes to 120.

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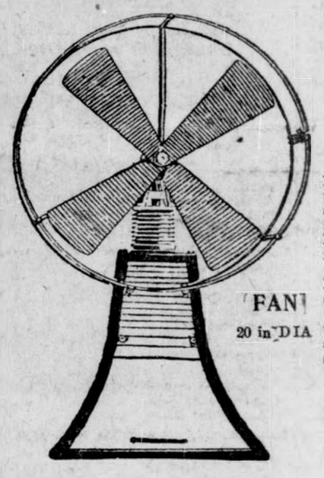

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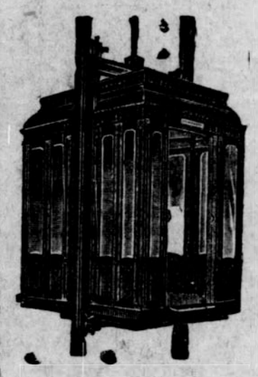

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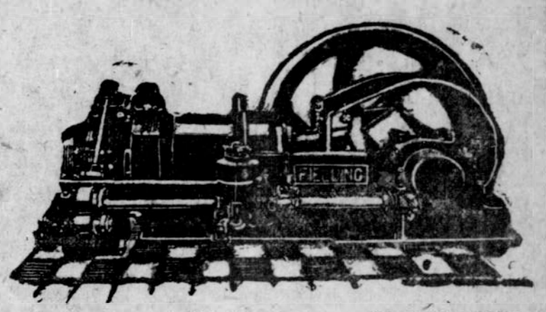

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